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The Hongkong Telegraph

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THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

Looking to Possibilities.
(Reuter's Service.)

London, March 15.
In the House of Commons, Sir L. Worthington Evans (Minister), introducing the Army Estimates, said he proposed a personnel of 152,000 excluding troops on the establishment in 1914. This showed a reduction of twenty thousand compared with 1914, when there was an Army Reserve of 145,000 and 55,000 Militia. The Reserve to-day stood at 65,000, and there was no Militia, but he had a large potential reserve of war veterans. He proposed to strengthen the Reserve by enlisting key men and to start the Militia at a cost of £1,000,000.

Dealing with the risks involved in the reduction, the War Minister said that the army might be called upon to enforce the forces of the Crown in India. The General Staff pointed out that in certain eventualities reinforcements much exceed our future establishments might be required. He hoped that a sound policy and wise administration would justify taking the risk.

He hoped that a policy associating Egyptian troops more closely with the Government of Egypt would enable a reduction of troops there, but if that policy failed it might be necessary to send reinforcements.

There were also possibilities which might require heavy reinforcements of the troops on the Rhine and Constantinople.

Field-Marshal's Maiden Speech.

An interesting contribution to the debate on the Army Estimates in the House of Commons was a maiden speech by Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, who doubted the wisdom at present of reducing Britain's fighting troops. He referred especially to the situation in India, Hongkong, Egypt, and Ireland. The result of the present proposal would be that the Army would be insufficiently strong to prevent or win a war, but just weak enough to lose. He asserted that, despite the fact that Europe had been broken up into small States, there were as many army men in Europe now as in 1913.

Sir Donald Maclean urged that the proposed reductions should be adopted as soon as possible, and that they should be followed by others.

DEBATE ON MR. MONTAGU'S RESIGNATION.

Some Outspoken Criticism.

London, March 15.
A motion by Mr. T. P. O'Connor drawing attention to the lack of co-ordination in the actions of the Government, resulting in Mr. Montagu's resignation was fully debated and subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. O'Connor regarded Mr. Montagu's sanction to the publication of the Government of India's communication as a deplorable error, and thought that Mr. Montagu was almost fanatical on the subject of Indian Moslem opinion. He called on the Government to tell Indians that the rule of the country everywhere would be based upon protection of the weak and oppressed.

Mr. Montagu, in a lengthy defence, manifested bitterness at the methods adopted by the Cabinet in dealing with the alleged grave constitutional offence. He denied that he had misinterpreted Marquis Curzon's letter.

Mr. J. H. Thomas criticised Mr. Montagu for not stating the situation in the House of Commons in the first instance and criticised Marquis Curzon for not reporting to the Cabinet his knowledge that Mr. Montagu had sanctioned publication.

Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that Mr. Montagu never impressed his colleagues with the necessity of an urgent reply to the request for publication.

RUBBER RESTRICTION

Proposed Agreement Between Malaya and Dutch Indies.

London, March 15.
Interest in the possibility of Government intervention in the rubber industry is revived by a statement in the House of Commons that discussions on the rubber situation are proceeding between the Colonial authorities of British Malaya and the Dutch Indies. London rubber circles recognise that nothing can be done unless joint action on the part of the Malay States and the Dutch Indies is secured. It is opined that such action will take the form of export licences.

In view of the low working costs on Ceylon plantations, the attitude of the Ceylon companies is viewed with some misgiving, but as Ceylon's planted area is small compared with that of the Malay States it is suggested that a joint Malay States and Dutch Indian agreement excluding Ceylon is still possible if Ceylon dissects from a limitation of exports.

A Rubber-Tea Deal?

London, March 15.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill denied the suggestion of Sir Walter de Frece to the effect that Dutch rubber planters had intimated their willingness to join a rubber-restriction scheme if the shilling duty on Java and Sumatra tea compared with 19d. on British green tea is remitted.

GOVERNMENT'S HOLDING IN ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

No Further Investment in Private Enterprise.

London, March 15.
In the House of Commons the resolution authorising the payment of the uncalled amounts due on the Government shares in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company was agreed to and a Bill founded thereon passed its first reading.

Sir Frederick Banbury said that if there were oilfields which it was necessary to develop in the interest of the Navy, the Government should take them over themselves, not give protection in their name to a commercial company. He urged the Government to sell the shares.

Commander Hilton Young disclaimed any intention on the part of the Government to invest a single further penny in private enterprise.

SHIPBUILDING DISPUTE.

Men Refuse Owners' Offer.

London, March 15.
The negotiations between the shipbuilding employers and the negotiating committee of the Unions, mentioned on 1st, have ended suddenly as a result of a delegate conference of the men refusing to accept the employers' amended offer to cut 16/6 of the 26/6 war bonus by instalments instead of a lump sum. The employers claim that the original position has been restored, namely, that the cut will occur to-day. The negotiating Committee has reported the position to the Minister of Labour.

BITTER FIGHTING IN AFRICA.

Surrender of Fordsburg.
(Reuter's Service.)

Johannesburg, March 15.
Fordsburg surrendered after a battle lasting ninety minutes. As the hour of evacuation approached, Johannesburg developed extraordinary activity. Motors laden with reinforcements and accompanied by artillery dashed through the main streets to take up their positions whilst guns raked Fordsburg Market Square. Sniping continued when the troops entered the town. One sniper who was shot turned out to be a man dressed as a woman.

During previous operations east of Johannesburg on the morning of the 12th, the Transvaal Scottish frontally attacked with the bayonet and captured Dunsart. The rebels' murderous fire prevented the removal of the wounded.

The military reached Benoni in the evening but, fearing the artillery fire would hurt the women and children, suspended operations until the morning of the 13th. Meanwhile the rebels ransacked and burned houses and shops. Sadden with drink, they fired indiscriminately, even on the women and children and threatened to kill the wounded in hospital.

A Five Hours' Engagement.

Pretoria, March 15.
A communique dated yesterday, describing the engagement at Fordsburg, shows that the rebels were exceptionally well posted. Shortly before this ultimatum expired, a revolutionary army waited on General Beves and demanded conditions. General Beves insisted on "unconditional surrender by eleven o'clock; otherwise, operations will start promptly at zero hour." The threat was carried out to the moment. The Government forces advanced gradually and surely. Increasing their pressure, they encountered strong opposition, after four hours, from the south-west, being handicapped by the fact that a Government tank, which had hitherto greatly assisted, broke down. Reinforcements, however, were brought in and finally overcame the opposition.

The engagement exceeded five hours. The enemy had at least one machine-gun. The communique adds that it is practically certain that the notorious Fordsburg command has been completely accounted for.

A communique dealing with the eastern area records the recapture of the far eastern township of Springs and the relief of a Sub-Inspector of 68 police who gallantly defended their posts.

LIQUOR SMUGGLING.

British Schooner Detained in America.

Washington, March 15.
Proceedings are being taken against the British schooner, Grace and Ruby, at present detained at Boston, as a smuggler. It is stated that the vessel whilst four miles from the shore landed liquor in her own boats.

The proceedings form a test case as to whether a vessel violating the law can be seized outside the three-mile limit.

MR. MAURICE BANDMANN.

Death at Gibraltar.

Gibraltar, March 15.
The death has occurred here of Mr. Maurice Bandmann, lessee of a local theatre, and well-known in the Far East.

BIG CHICAGO FIRE.

Large Buildings Guttled.

Chicago, March 15.
Damage estimated at five million dollars was caused by a fire which gutted large buildings in the centre of the city.

HOSPITALS RUGGER CUP.

London, March 15.

In the final of the Hospitals Rugby Cup, Guys beat London by 42 points to 6 at Richmond.

ANOTHER GOUNARIS MINISTRY.

Athens, March 15.

M. Gounaris has reconstructed the Cabinet.
(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

DAY BY DAY.

A pile of bales of flour became dislodged in the Kwong Yick Godown at Connaught Road West yesterday and killed a carter coolie who was at work. His remains were taken to the Mortuary.

An armed robbery took place at a market occupied by a vegetable gardener at Kowloon Teal early this morning. The inmate was bound up and his property and money of the total value of \$21 were stolen by the robbers who made their escape.

It was a seemingly devout gang of robbers that set out to rob a temple at Matsa-chung early on the morning of the 14th. Instantly on entering the temple the robbers prostrated themselves with great reverence before the joss-god in pious supplication. Without thinking of the sacrilege which they would thus commit they subsequently laid violent hands on the priest, and, notwithstanding his protests, subjected him to a search. Some inkling of the intentions of the visitors had before this come to the holy men. He had taken off his gold ring and hidden it carefully in his clothes, but as he proved, he was not prepared for

CHINESE NEWS.

Funds For Sun Yat-sen.

A Peking telegram states that according to rumour Chao Jokin has agreed to advance a sum of \$300,000 to Sun Yat-sen when mobilisation is complete and \$3,000,000 when war has actually broken out.

According to a report from Yochow, Southern troops have assembled near Hangyung. Another report from Kwangsi says the Cantonese troops have moved to the boundary.

the diligence with which they searched for his valuables. In addition to this ornament, the robbers also took from a box which they broke open a quantity of clothing, of the value of \$15.

Appointments may be expected to be announced shortly (says a Home paper) of the officers chosen for the posts of Commander-in-Chief in China and Africa respectively. To the former station Ad. Gen. Sir Alexander Duff, K.C.B., was appointed on July 24, 1919, although he did not arrive in the Far East to assume command until November 8, 1919. This post is a three-year one.

SHATIN ENQUIRY.

Capt. Bloxham Gives Evidence.

The enquiry into the Shatin shooting incident was continued this morning. Capt. Bloxham and Chinese witnesses gave evidence.

Lan Chuen, gardener employed at a Peak residence, said:—On the 30th March I was on the Tai Po Road on my way to Sum-chun. I have never travelled by this road before. At the top of the incline hard by the water-works, I was met by two Europeans who stopped us and prevented us from continuing the journey. Speaking in Chinese they told us to wait for a while. No mention was made by them of a "pass." After sitting down for half an hour, we were allowed to proceed, but were again stopped at another point by armed Indian constables who ordered us to halt. No struggle took place between them and the crowd. I was in the front of the crowd and saw a shot being discharged into the air. Subsequently we were again allowed to proceed. Soon afterwards two Europeans overtook us in a car but offered no remarks to us as they passed by. Near Shatin, where the shooting subsequently took place, I was well in front, being in the third row, and could say that none of those near us saw anything before the firing occurred. When the European arrived at this point he fired a shot and the Indians who were with him also fired. This European did not say anything. He did not say, "If you do not go back I will fire."

Hospital Coolie's Story.

Chao Chi, a house-coolie employed at the Matilda Hospital, said:—Just before we reached the railway we came across a number of Indian constables who interrogated us as to the direction we were going. We replied that we were on our way to Canton. "You are not going to Canton," they rejoined. "You will have to wait awhile before you go on." I did not know the reason behind this order, but when we were later allowed to proceed, they did not mention anything about a "pass." No struggle nor firing of shots took place between them and the crowd to my knowledge.

At the place where the shooting subsequently took place I saw only one European. When he stopped the crowd, I, in common with the others, halted, and it was during this instant that I heard the sound of firing and, like others of the crowd, I became frightened and ran up the hillside.

The Coroner:—Did you in fact see three Europeans and not one?

Witness:—I saw only one in the position I was then in. I was about ten feet away from the front of the crowd and was not able to understand the reason of the firing. Considerable bubbling broke out amongst the crowd and I could not hear what was being talked about in the front.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, who represented the Police officers concerned in the case, drew the attention of the Magistrate to the fact that no less than three witnesses whose evidence had been taken came from the same place—Matilda Hospital.

Captain Bloxham's Evidence.

The feature in to-day's enquiry was the evidence of Captain Bloxham, who was in command of the military reinforcements and who acted under Mr. King's instructions regarding the firing upon the crowd.

In evidence, Captain Hugh Bloxham said that on the morning in question he was in command of the detachment of fifty sepoy from the 2/102nd Grenadiers, with two Indian officers acting under his orders. He left in Mr. King's car with four sepoy to proceed ahead of the crowd. Catching it up at about a mile from where the shooting took place, he passed it and could estimate that it was about half a mile in length. The tail was a straggling one, and the head pretty thick, not in marching formation, but spread across the road. No obstruction was offered to his car as he passed

ed them, though there was shouting which was not individual as between one person talking to another, but was general. Mr. King caught up with witness soon afterwards and expressed his intention of rounding up the crowd at this point and bringing it back under fixed bayonets to the recreation ground at Kowloon. The instructions given to witness by Mr. King were that he was not to give the order to fire until told to do so. At a part of the road where there were high banks on either side, with a straight stretch of the roadway for about forty yards ahead, Mr. King took up his position with the police officers who were with him. He told witness that in the event of firing he was to fire low, and said that he would endeavour to stop the crowd at about 90 yards away from them. He returned later and, after fixing the sepoy's position at about 100 yards further down the road, went away to meet the crowd, accompanied by the two European police officers. This was at a distance of between 120 and 140 yards from where witness and his sepoy had taken up their position. Witness saw Mr. King hold up his hands and heard him speak to the crowd in Chinese, who shouted back. This continued for five minutes, during which the crowd was gradually surrounding the Deputy Superintendent of Police and his officers. Witness perceived movements in the crowd which might be described as a shuffle. The demeanour of the crowd appeared to be getting nastier, and when Inspector Pitt fired his revolver into the ground witness expected that he would be given the order to fire, so he told his men to load their magazines. The crowd was backed for a moment by Inspector Pitt's act, and this gave the opportunity to Mr. King to double back towards witness. The Deputy Superintendent of Police shouted out "Fire one round." Witness gave the order to his men and a volley was fired. The actual number of shots fired was four. One round was accidentally discharged in the act of reloading. The crowd was brought to a standstill and Mr. King and the police officers went forward and rendered first-aid to the injured.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. Wakeman):—Before the order was given by Mr. King did you see any disturbance in the crowd?—I saw a scuffle.

What in your opinion was the state of affairs when the order to fire was given? Was the crowd dangerous?—I would say it was dangerous to the police.

Violent?—It would have been violent if the order was not given.

After what happened, you consider that firing was justified under the circumstances?—Absolutely.

About this fourth round, could you say how it was discharged?—As soon as I heard the round I looked towards the sepoy who did it and saw that the rifle was down. It was not on the shoulder.

Have you reason to suppose that this accidental shot did any harm?—I do not think it did any harm. That is my personal opinion.

Witness was then examined by Mr. Shenton.

At the time of the firing would you regard the crowd as tumultuous or that it would have been if the firing had not taken place?—Yes.

Did you hear shouts from the crowd that sounded like Tai Tai?—I could not say.

You saw the waving of sticks?—Yes, many. A great many had sticks and they were waving them in the air.

The scuffle that you spoke of was just before Inspector Pitt fired his revolver?—Yes; the crowd was getting thicker and I saw that the only way to stop them was to fire.

Do you think that if the firing had not taken place a violent assault would have been committed on the police?—Yes, and on myself.

It was a really angry mob?—Yes.

This concluded the evidence of the principal military witness. The examination of a number of other Chinese witnesses was then proceeded with.

The enquiry is proceeding.

CANTON AND THE STRIKE.

Correspondent's Caustic Comment.

HONGKONG OWNERS AND GOVERNMENT CRITICISED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, March 15.
A Canton correspondent, writing on the shipping strike to the N. C. Daily News, says it is evident to anyone that there has been a great deal of Socialistic agitation in Canton for some months past, together with much wild talk leaning to Bolshevism. The correspondent asserts that the organisation of a hundred Unions is the work of one man. Sun Yat-sen has repeatedly lent these Unions his countenance, and they all look to him as a supporter.

The correspondent flays the ignorance of the shipowners and the Intelligence Department of the Hongkong Government for for being apparently unaware of happenings in Canton, adding "they could hardly have known, or they would have acted more wisely and not, in a struggle like this, have put themselves wrong at the start by ignoring the men's demands for two months."

GOLF.

The Captain's Cup.

The qualifying round for the Captain's Cup played at Fanning over the week-end resulted as follows:—

C. C. Stark	87-10-77
H. G. Eales	96-18-78
Mr. R. S. Barry, R.N.	90-10-80
J. D. Kinnaird	89-7-82
Comdr. C. Cantlie, R.N.	90-6-84
Rev. H. Morrison, R.N.	94-8-86

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

There is an unclaimed prize in connection with the S. P. C. A. Bill held on February 20th.—Page 4.

Consignees of cargo per the s.s. Tjisondari, Satsuma, Tjialak, and Saparosa which discharged at Shanghai during the strike, should consult the notices on page 4.

Lammert's are selling an Arxyle motor car on Thursday next.—Page 4.

Sales of Crown Land at Kowloon and Ma Teu-kok take place at the P.W.D. Offices on Monday afternoon next.—Page 4.

"Madonnas and Men" is announced in a special advert to be coming to the World Theatre.—Page 2.

Getz Bros. has an interesting word to housewives on page 7.

The Bank Line give a notice to consignees of goods per the s.s. Naneric and Ocean Monarch.—Page 5.

The P. & O. give a special notice to consignees of cargo by the s.s. Khiva.—Page 5.

The s.s. Tracia has arrived and the agents, Messrs. Dodwell and Co., give the usual advice to consignees.—Page 5.

A notice to consignees of cargo ex the Kina, Afrika and Tongking is given by Messrs. Mauners and Backhouse on page 5.

Kowloon residents are advised to see "The Devil" at the Coronet Theatre.—Page 7.

An Asiatic ship's surgeon is wanted for the s.s. Willesden.—Page 4.

To-day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 5 1/2 d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.83 Temperature—75 Humidity—49

Looking Up Time

Lighting Up Time

NOTICE.

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Manager... K.33.
Secretary... K.35.
Harbour Engineers... K.34.
K.32.

Telegrams "SEYBOURNE"

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THERAPION No. 3No. 1 for Bigger Camera, No. 2 for Road &
Ride Camera, No. 3 for Studio & Portrait
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can be used for all purposes. They are
the only cameras that are reliable.
They are the only cameras that are
easy to use. They are the only cameras
that are cheap.

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easy to use. It is the only remedy
that is cheap.MARTIN'S
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Pretoria, March 15.
While sniping continues in various quarters, interest now
centres on Fordsburg. Thousands of women and children moved
out of the district in consequence of notices dropped from aeroplanes,
but a number of revolutionaries, apparently determined to fight,
remain. The Government and the military have carefully studied
the situation at Fordsburg with the view to taking the best action
to effectively clear up this storm centre. The show-ground at Johan-
nesburg is crowded with refugees.Johannesburg, March 14.
The bombardment of Fordsburg with machine guns, tanks and
artillery is now proceeding.Fordsburg has surrendered after a bombardment lasting for
seventy minutes. The infantry are now clearing up the streets.

THE FOUR POWER TREATY.

Washington, March 15.
The Senate has rejected by 55 votes to 39 Senator Robinson's
amendment.London, Feb. 15.
A special Washington message states that the first definite
test of strength in the Senate on the Pacific Treaty occurred when
the vote was taken on Senator Robinson's amendment. It was be-
lieved beforehand by the supporters of the Treaty that the amend-
ment would be defeated by a large majority. Now
this fact is accomplished, the way seems clear for an early vote on
the reservation agreed upon by the Foreign Relations Committee,
for which a majority is still anticipated. Nothing should then pre-
vent the final ratification of the Treaty. Opposition continues
but nothing new has transpired and it has reached a dreary stage.
The repetition vote on Senator Robinson's amendment, therefore,
came as a general relief.The effect of the amendment was to pledge the signatories to
the Four Power Treaty against any act of aggression and to provide
that in any future controversy all nations affected would be invited
to participate in the resulting conference.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

London, March 15.
A Paris message states that M. Philippe Berthelot appeared
before the Disciplinary Council of the Foreign Ministry to explain
the part he played in the affairs of the Banque Industrielle. He
was charged with administrative misdemeanours in sending tele-
grams designed to save the Banque, of which his brother was pre-
sident, without the knowledge and authority of his chief foreign
minister. Meanwhile fresh interest has been created by the dis-
covery that the dossier has been tampered with. The *Echo National*,
which took the initiative in calling attention to the suppressed
documents, has threatened if the occasion arises that it would
publish the omitted papers. The Disciplinary Council, has reached
a decision which it is communicating to M. Poincare but it still
remains secret. M. Poincare has the power to modify the council's
conclusions if necessary, as the sole responsibility and ultimate
decision rests with him.

PROPOSED ASSOCIATION OF NATIONS.

Washington, March 14.
It transpires that Senator McCumber included France but not
Belgium in his list of countries to be admitted to his proposed
Association of Nations. It is presumed in official circles that Senator
McCumber intended to include only great Powers or those with
extensive colonial possessions.

BANKING CORPORATION'S LIQUIDATION.

New York, March 15.
The Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation has decided to
liquidate. No reason is given, but it is assumed that trade con-
ditions in the Far East do not justify a continuance of business.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Latist Results.

Competitors in the annual tennis
tournament at the H. K. C. Club
yesterday were: H. K. C. Club
and the Hongkong Tennis Club.
The match was a full pro-
gramme of tennis, which was
played in the afternoon. It
was a very interesting match,
and the spectators were
very much interested in the
result. The match was played
in the afternoon, and the
spectators were very much
interested in the result.So far the newcomers have not
disclosed talent that will rival
the old players. The only
player who has shown some
promise is a new player from
whom much was expected is
Busschaert, who comes with a
good reputation, won in Belgium
and elsewhere. He has won two
matches, but had to go out in
the second one, against N. Traubitzky, also a new competitor.The following are the matches
played since we last published
results:
Open Singles.—F. A. Redmond
beat H. C. Hunt 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.
E. Busschaert beat D. J. Purves
6-2, 6-3, 6-2. E. Busschaert beat
N. Traubitzky 7-9, 6-0, 9-11, 6-3,
6-4.Open Doubles.—S. A. Rumjahn
and O. Rumjahn beat Lt. A. S.
Lindell and R. E. Lindell 6-1,
6-2, 3-6, 9-7. A. A. Rumjahn and
S. H. Tarnal beat F. L. Lau and
T. Lay 6-4, 6-4, 9-7.
Club Championship: Major C.
Willson beat K. W. Lane 1-6, 6-1,
6-2, 6-2.
Handicap Singles "A"—R. M. Smith
(13/6) beat G. W. Sewell (1/6)
(13/6) 6-4, 6-7, 6-3. N. L. Smith
(13/6) beat G. W. Sewell (1/6)
(13/6) 6-4, 6-7, 6-3. Major C. Willson (3/6)
beat L. Nelson (12/6) 6-4, 6-3.
R. K. Valentine (11/6) beat C. C.
Stark (11/6) 4-6, 8-6, 6-3. (Handi-
cap Singles "B")—W. A. Cornell
walk-over to P. W. Barker.
(Handicap Doubles.—L. Nelson
and Capt. Trimery (3/6) beat H.
A. Nott and H. S. Bennett (15/6)
6-2, 2-6, 6-4. Major J. R. Lloyd
and A. B. Raworth (15/6) beat
J. Boyd and W. M. Cox (15/6) 6-1,
6-3. A. K. Mackenzie and B. D.Hunt (15/6) beat W. J. Carr
and G. G. Perdue (15/6) 6-3, 4-6,
6-1. E. M. Henderson and E. B.
Reed (12/6) beat W. A. Cornell and
R. Stoddart (12/6) 6-1, 6-1.
Yesterday's Matches.
By far the most interesting game
yesterday was that between F. A.
Redmond and G. H. Sayer. Sayer
won the match, which was played
in the Open Championship Doubles.
The play was watched by a large
crowd of interested spectators.
Redmond and Sayer were just a
little too good for their opponent,
and won 7-5, 6-1, 8-6. As showing
the keenness of the play, in one
game in the last set eight "deuces"
were called.Other results were:
Open Championship Singles:
F. A. Redmond beat D. J. Valentine
6-3, 6-2, 6-1.
Open Championship Doubles:
Major C. Willson and G. W.
Sewell beat L. Jack and W.
Hunt 6-3, 7-5, 6-4. Major
J. R. Lloyd and A. B. Raworth
beat E. de Souza and F. Prata 6-1,
6-2, 6-0. E. Busschaert and R. C.
Witchell beat D. J. Purves and
A. C. Johnstone 6-1, 6-1, 6-0.
Handicap Singles "B": G. F.
Caville beat G. H. Wilson 6-3, 6-3.
K. W. Lane beat D. M. Jackson
6-8, 6-3, 7-5.Handicap Doubles: F. A. Red-
mond and M. H. Koffey beat F.
Bennington and T. W. Hill 8-6,
6-1. H. Hancock and H. Hancock
beat J. R. Wood and C. Thorne
6-2, 6-7. Major P. S. Tunison
and A. Dyer beat J. W. Moran
and C. J. Cooper 6-2, 7-5.
Mixed Doubles: Major C. Will-
son and Mrs. Bowden Smith beat
E. B. Reed and Mrs. Reed.To-day's Matches.
Among the matches fixed for to-
day are the following:
Open Singles.—D. S. Green v
Capt. P. H. Davies; M. K. Lo v
Wong To-keung.
Handicap Doubles.—R. M. Smith
and F. A. Redmond v Pay. Com.
F. Vining and G. W. Sewell.
Mixed Doubles.—H. A. Nott and
Mrs. Wentworth v. H. B. Bennett
and Mrs. A. G. Simpson; Major J.
R. Lloyd and Mrs. Winslow v.
E. Grimbale and Mrs. Grimbale.SHATIN SHOOTING
ENQUIRY.

Yesterday's Evidence.

The enquiry in connection
with the shooting incident on the
Taipo Road on March 3rd, was
continued at the Magistrate's
Court before Mr. J. R. Wood, yesterday.The enquiry was resumed in the
afternoon when the first witness
called was Chan Tin, a word boy
of the Matilda Hospital, who stated
that he left his employment on the
2nd inst. Intending to return to
his village in Heung-shan, he went
over to Yau-mat in order to walk
to the border to board a Shek-ki
junk, and spent the night in the
street. On the morning of the
3rd, he walked with a crowd to-
wards Canton. The crowd halted
for about a quarter of an hour at
the Waterworks where Indians
were on guard on both sides of the
road, and witness heard a shot
fired. A Police Inspector allowed
them to pass without saying any-
thing. Reaching Shatin he noticed
several people standing on the road
with rifles, and a European armed
with a revolver, who was described
as Mr. King. On Mr. King raising
his hand the crowd opened fire and
a number of men collapsed. The
rest of the crowd halted.In reply to the Coroner, witness
said that the crowd stopped for
about twenty minutes before the
firing took place. During that
time he could not say if Mr. King
spoke to the crowd as he was thirty
feet away. There was a great noise
going on, the crowd being likened
to a theatrical company. Witness
did not hear the crowd shout
"Strike."Mr. Wilmont: When you heard
a shot at the Waterworks what did
you think it meant?Witness: I didn't know.
Did you think it meant trouble
and a warning to the crowd not to
go on?—Witness gave no reply.Determined to Go.
Chinese generally run when they
hear a revolver shot?—We were
determined to go to Canton even if
we were to die.The Coroner: Supposing a com-
table shot in your way, what
would you have done?—I would
have taken another route.Mr. Shenton: Why didn't you
take another route when you were
stopped at the Waterworks?—We
weren't stopped. We were allowed
to proceed.What would you have done if
you were stopped after having
taken another route?—It is very
hard to say. We would have tried
to go on if there was another route.In reply to further questions put
by Mr. Shenton, witness stated
that the crowd did not make much
noise or shout "Go, go," before the
firing. He did not see Mr. King
and the other European Police
Officers holding back the crowd.
When he said that the crowd were
like a theatrical company he did
not mean that they were behaving
like a theatrical company.Leung Wan, an employee of a
candy-stall shop, deposed that he
was among the crowd. No police-
men stopped them at the Water-
works. He was actually walking
when the firing occurred, and was
one of the wounded.In reply to the Coroner, witness
said that the head of the crowd
stopped before the firing. His
section was then some distance
behind. The Police gave no warn-
ing at all of the firing. When they
started on the march they did not
expect to be stopped.Examined by the Crown
Solicitor, witness said that he
overheard a conversation of a
number of pedestrians in Queen's
Road on the 2nd, to the effect that
people desiring to go to Canton
would assemble at the Po Hong
theatre next morning. He went
over to Yau-mat on the morning
of the 3rd, and joined the
"expedition."Mr. Shenton: Did you take
any food with you when you
started?—No.How did you expect to be fed?
We could get food when we got to
Chinese territory.Did the man from whom you
heard of the meeting show you a
disc?—No.Did he tell you if he was
connected with any labour associa-
tion?—No.At this juncture the Coroner in-
quired that he understood a num-
ber of servants in European em-
ploy, including Mr. Lindell's and
Mr. Ross, were amongst the crowd.
The Coroner requested Mr. Wake-
man to collect all available domes-
tic servants who were amongst the
crowd, and line them up in Court
this morning for selection to give
evidence.Mr. Wakeman said he would do
so.
Leo Sing, a Lance-Sergeant de-
fective stationed in Yau-mat, stated
that on the morning of the 2nd, he
started duty at 5.15 in Nathan
Road. He saw a crowd of aboutSafe in the arms of the man he
loved after escaping the revenge
of a brute her mother had jilted.
But there was the siren of the
midnight "Revels" to reckon with,
and there is no jealousy like that
of a woman cast aside.

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ME NOT) | " |
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NOTICE



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HONGKONG.

THE TWO SERVICES

Navy and the Merchant Man.
The "Relative Service Officers," says *Shipbuilding* articles published in that journal, cannot fail to be in that line to Officers of the of inter-mercantile Marine, and British to those who served in especially or under the command of Naval Officers during the war. That there has been a gap between the two services is undoubted, though it is not a wide one. The Merchant Service Officers, who were not in the King's uniform and practically every officer of the Merchant Marine afloat had occasion to meet naval officers, did much to bridge temporarily the gulf that existed in pre-war days.

At the present time, however, relations between the two services are much the same as they were before the war, in spite of the announcement made by the Board of Admiralty after the Armistice, that "the Merchant Service and the Royal Navy have never been so closely brought together as during the war. In the interests of our Glorious Empire, this connection must prove a lasting one." These sentiments are like many others which have emanated from official channels in regard to the great work the Merchant Service performed on behalf of the Allies' cause, noble and lofty, but little more. With all of the grandiloquent utterances which have been made, it is difficult to find evidence of anything that the nation has really done for the Merchant Marine officer since the war, either in the way of improving the status of his profession as a whole or in providing tangible measures of relief and recognition to those who during the war faced and overcame dangers as insidious as any that beset the Naval Officer, and who are now, in their thousands, facing starvation in a country which in no small measure owes its escape from oppression to their efforts.

It is now more than three years since the statement quoted was made, but it is doubtful if even now the Naval authorities, whose administrative head gave utterance to the phrase, have taken any measures to make "this connection" a lasting one.

Why there should be any gap between the two services is difficult to imagine. There is, of course, on the sea as in any other walk of life, always a social distinction of some form or other, but even assuming that as a whole the Naval Officer is socially a little superior to the Merchant Service Officer (an assumption which has always been fostered by the Navy), that could not account for the gap which exists. As the author of the article suggests, the whole difference appears to be a matter of rank, and in his opinion a drastic revision of the system of the allocation of titles afloat would be a practical solution of the difficulty. With regard to this subject on October 1, 1920, we said: "A definite form of address is badly needed and to-day, when the Merchant Service has earned the gratitude of the country, one form of reward might well be the bestowal of a title on the commander of merchant ships which, while distinctive, would be reserved, by legal enactment, for him."

Another point the author touches on is that of uniform, and in this respect we cannot do better than quote our contemporary, *The Merchant Ship*, which says: "Carlyle recognized what a disproportionate part uniform and dress play in human equality, and we have advanced little since his scathing diatribe on the subject. Everyone is, to some extent, infected with that noxious microbe, snobbishness, and pays an undeserved tribute to uniform. Unfortunately, the wearer of the uniform is infected more virulently with the disease than the layman and the subordi- nate, and it is from this point of view that the Mercantile Marine Officer is not only made to feel an inferiority, but is deprived of that status to which he is undoubtedly entitled. Were the King to assume the rank of Commander of the Mercantile Marine, and adopt the uniform of this service on occasion, this unjust comparison would completely vanish. We see no reason why such Royal recognition should not be made; it would in no way be derogatory to His Majesty's position as head of the Empire to assume this office, for the Mercantile Marine has rendered inestimable service to the Empire, and it would be not only a just recognition of the valorous part played by it, but would remove that galling sense of inequality which now exists."

COMBINATIONS AID ECONOMY

BY MARIAN HALE

The coat gown, the combination cape and gown, the wrap and dress effect—you see more all-ances of form and fashion this season than ever before.

It's the old theatrical expression, "doubling-in brass," brought into practical demonstration in a new line. And it is great for the economical woman.

The combined wrap and dress of broad canton crepe pictured, illustrates the point. The straight lines of the gown are unbroken except for a silver, metalized belt. The brocade, which is silver grey, forms also a sweeping wrap effect with deep hood-like collar.

From deep shoulder seams the material falls in long drapes. The sleeve line continues into a sort of jacket. This entire wrap may be removed and a straight-lined gown remains.

The long, tight sleeve, which is revealed when the coat is removed, is completely disguised when the wrap is adjusted. It then takes on the new flowing effect.

Indeed, two complete costumes are made from this combination. The small urban of grey duvetyne is embroidered in silver.



IF YOU WOULD NOT PERISH.

Salvation in Ethics.

[By Anatole France, in the London Outlook.]

H. G. Wells (if it was not Swift returned to earth) records that a decade or so ago some of the inhabitants of our planet landed on the moon and talked to the Grand Lunar who rules the Selenites. This personage seemed not at all devoid of common sense; he asked the travellers how the terrestrials were getting on and what was their form of government. "They are," one of the travellers replied, "divided into independent states, some big, some little, and all inspired by an ardent patriotism, which is the ruling passion of the terrestrials." "Did you not say," asked the Grand Lunar, "that these states are independent of each other? Then what tribunal judges their disputes?" "There is none," answered the terrestrials; "the pride of the states would not suffer it. When one of them thinks itself wronged or offended, it takes to arms to defend its rights or avenge its honour."

On hearing this reply, the Grand Lunar, looked at the terrestrials with surprise mixed with horror and, without saying another word to them, he had them locked up as the most dangerous kind of fools.

And in fact long reflection is hardly necessary to divine the results of such a system. We see them, these effects, and we do not seem to be worried about them. As far back as our knowledge reaches, the ancient civilizations which have evolved upon the earth, in Asia, in Africa, in Europe, lived on war and died of it, we may predict that present-day civilization will meet the same fate. And we are doing nothing to avert the end to which all mankind is destined.

The League of Nations, for need after the most terrible of wars, neither can nor will assure peace. It was not made for that—it was created without wealth, without power, without independence. It is intended rather to maintain the spirit of war. It is like the states which made it, and they are warlike. A peaceful League of Nations is for the present impossible. War has determined the form, the mind, and the functions of the nations. They believe only in war, and their hopes are determined by war. A peaceful League of Nations would not be a League of Nations.

The Conference to which the President of the United States has convoked some of the Powers of Europe and of Asia, and which includes limitation of armaments in its programme, cannot change the world. One need not be a magician to predict its outcome.

The nations of the two worlds would rival each other in indignantly repulsing the idea of submitting all their differences to arbitration if by an impossible

chance this idea were submitted to them. European civilization has always been military. The feudal state trusted its rights only to the sword. The conquest of democracy in France and neighboring countries vastly swelled the military spirit, which became a religion. The forward steps of industry create new excuses for the use of gun- and cannon. Manufacturers and business men in the great countries urge war in order to become richer, and when they get it they prolong it indefinitely in order also to prolong their profits. The workers whose wages they raise are satisfied. The Generals win honour and profit from their campaigns. And as to the soldiers, they are easily made to believe that they are fighting for the Fatherland. The business man, not satisfied with delaying as much as possible the peace that ends profits, arranges with the politicians to make war again when peace has been concluded. Thus England conquered Mesopotamia and occupied Constantinople after the end of hostilities. Thus France occupied Syria and by proxy undertook expeditions against Soviet Russia which were rich in disasters for the aggressor.

When the entire planet is prey to such folly how can one believe it possible to establish a tribunal, a force for harmony among the amphitryons? It is impossible.

Impossible now—but always? Things have happened in recent years which may bring the greatest changes in the ideas and habits of the Old World. War, which sometimes wins riches for the peoples, finally brings ruin and death too. There are plenty of examples in history. We shall see new ones which will touch us more closely. It is not impossible that the long conflagration which has desolated Europe, and the peace which followed the war and was only its prolongation, have struck the old civilization of Europe more cruel blows than our ignorance and frivolity believed. We begin to suspect the depth of the evil England, the great merchant, while extending her plant, is suffering a decline in her commerce and an unemployment crisis, and the end is still unseen. Germany, forced toward bankruptcy, drags France to ruin with her—France, staggering under 325 billions of debt. Italy is suffering. Russia is dying of hunger, Austria is dead. Even the United States is surprised to see its affairs growing worse. Throughout the world the nation are torn out of their ambitious dreams by an unknown disease. The great and terrible lesson is not yet understood. Newspaper lies and the false words of statesmen will not always stifle the terrible voice which is already crying throughout the world: Europe is dying; the war has killed her.

The people will finally understand, and if they do not wish to perish they will have to unite and, abandoning their pride and avarice, submit to the decisions of a tribunal of peace.

NOTICE

BISCUITS

NEW STOCKS JUST RECEIVED.

PEEK FREAN'S

Assorted Milk Chocolate Biscuits	per tin	2.20
Prince's Assorted	"	2.00
Round Digestive	"	1.35
Pat-a-cake	"	1.70
Shortcake	"	1.10
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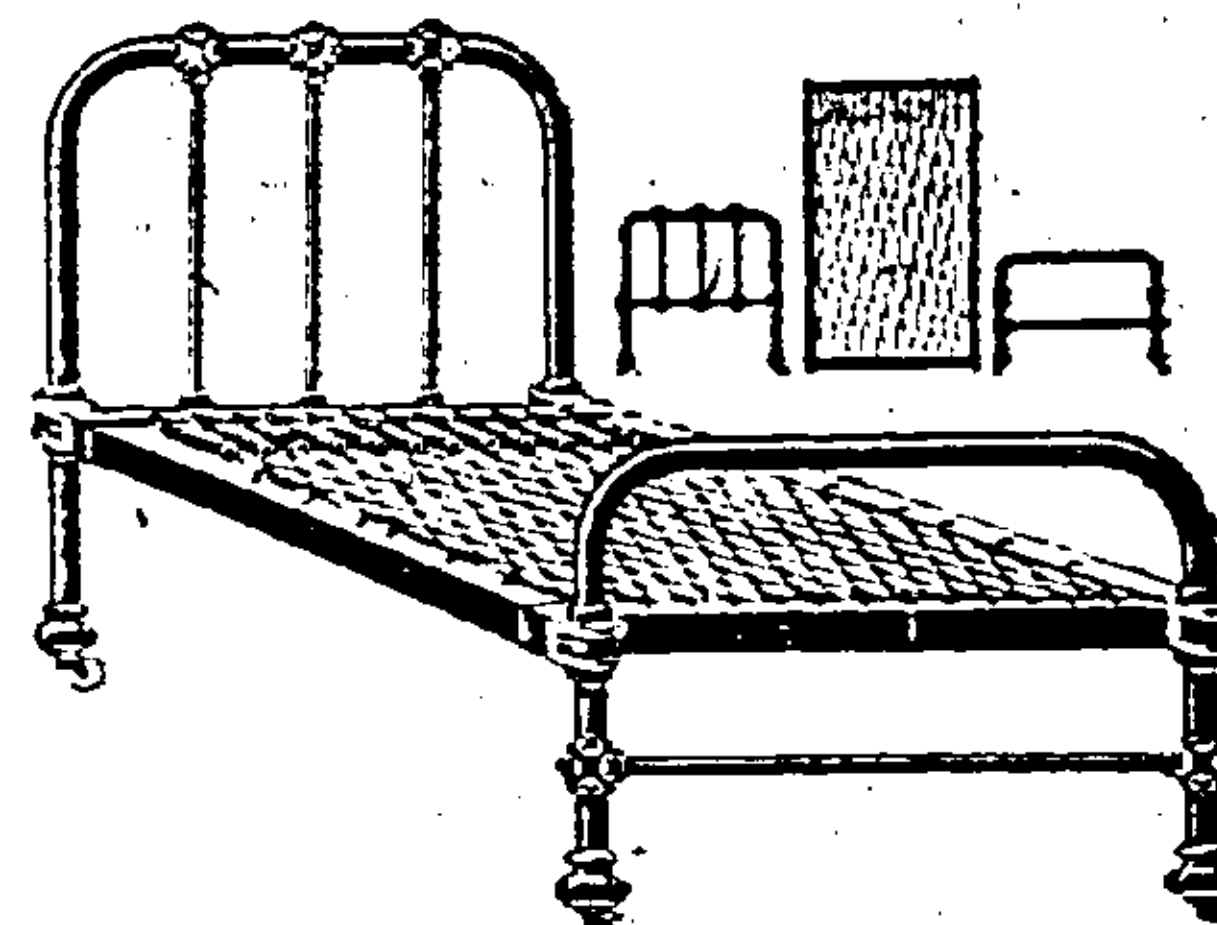
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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
REDUCTION IN PRICES.

We have revalued our entire stock and have re-marked the same in accordance with the low prices now ruling in the markets at home. This has meant a considerable reduction in our selling prices and we are now able to offer the public of Hongkong

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ENGLISH MANUFACTURE 3 PART BEDSTEADS.

Very strong and reliable. Anti-Sagging Diamond wire mattress. "Size 6½ by 3 feet. Well finished in black Enamel.

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"LA MERE GERARD."

Sale of Whistler's First
Academy Painting.

A private telegram from New York states that the late Mr. William Heinemann's portrait, "La Mere Gerard," by Whistler, realized \$1,800 (£360 at the present rate of exchange) at the American Art Galleries, Madison-square, New York. Mr. Heinemann bought it from Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton in 1912 for £150 or 150 guineas.

The little portrait, a half-figure, is in many ways interesting. It was the first picture in oil that Whistler exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1861, his exhibits of the two previous years having been sketches. "La Mere Gerard," as stated in Pennell's *Life of Whistler*, was old and almost

blind; she sold violets and matches at the gate of the Luxembourg, and "was very paintable as she sat huddled up on the steps, and he got her to pose for him many times." The picture, which is on cardboard, 11½ in. by 8½ in., appears to be the one which Whistler painted when he and some of his friends had "a day in the country," taking in Mere Gerard with them. The portrait bears out the statement that the old lady came to the excursion party "got up in style." The portrait was presented by the artist to Swinburne, who lent it to the Whistler exhibition at the New Gallery in 1905. After Swinburne's death it became the property of Mr. Watts-Dunton. Another portrait of the same old lady, but in pencil, and showing her holding a basket of flowers on her lap, was painted by Whistler, and was exhibited in Paris in May, 1865.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED. — Immediately, a qualified Asiatic ship's surgeon for the s.s. "Willemstad" plying between Rangoon & China Ports via Straits Settlements. — Apply with full particulars and stating salary, required to Tuen Kee Hong, 2A, Cleverly Street.

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TO LET. — One Four-Roomed Furnished Flat in Kowloon. (With Flush System) Possession 1st April. — Apply to "L" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET. — FOR RENT. — One house at Cheung Chau Island for Summer months. For particulars address I. T. THOMAS, Yingtak, China, North River.

TO LET. — 2 new Office Rooms in Central locality from 1st April. — Apply SANG KEE c/o Comptroller Department, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Des Voeux Road entrance.

TO LET. — At Magazine Gap, THE PEAK, from about middle April, FULLY FURNISHED Six Roomed BUNGALOW with large Gardens, Tennis Court, etc. On Motor Road. — Apply Box No. 682 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET FURNISHED. — From 15th May 1922 to 31st January 1923 — fully equipped 5-roomed house at Kowloon, excellently situated near Royal Observatory. Preference given to tenant who would let one room to a young bachelor the son of the Lessor. Apply Box No. 577, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SATSUMA"
Consignees are hereby notified that cargo discharged at Shanghai account Strike conditions is being forwarded on the s.s. "Endicott" due Hongkong March 19th. It is recommended that consignees make necessary Insurance arrangements owing to the transshipment.

THE BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE.
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN.
S.S. "SAPAKOE"
Consignees of cargo from Netherlands India are hereby notified that their cargo which was overcarried to Shanghai by above ship, will be brought to Hongkong by s.s. "Tjisondari" due about the 1st April.
JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.
S.S. "TJISALAK"
Consignees of cargo from America are hereby informed that their cargo which was landed at Shanghai by above ship, will be brought to Hongkong by s.s. "Tjisondari" due on or about the 24th instant.
JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ (United Netherlands Navigation Company).

HOLLAND OOST AZIE LIJN (Holland East Asia Line)
S.S. "TJISONDARI"
Consignees of cargo from Europe are hereby informed that their cargo which was overcarried to Shanghai by above ship, will be brought to Hongkong by s.s. "Tjisondari" due on or about the 24th instant.

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1922.

NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 20th day of March, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Nathan Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Containing	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	At Nathan Road	100 feet by 100 feet	1 Acre	£100	£10,000

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 20th day of March, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Ma Tau Kok in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Containing	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	At Ma Tau Kok	100 feet by 100 feet	1 Acre	£100	£10,000

NOTICE.

PRIZE unclaimed at S.P.C.A. Ball, Feb. 20th, Number 0122. Holder send ticket to Government House before March 21st, or prize will be raffled.

MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
The Regular Monthly Meeting will be held at the Guild Offices, on Friday, 17th March, 1922, at 5 o'clock, p.m.
Important Business
W. J. STOKES,
Branch Secretary.

EX-ACTIVE SERVICE MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Re-union Dinner
Hongkong Hotel, Saturday, 18th March, at 8 p.m. All ex-service men welcome. Tickets \$3.50 obtainable Hongkong Hotel, Moutrie & Co., and Mehta & Co. Plans of tables at Hongkong Hotel, evening of Dinner.
ANY "OLE CLOES" WILL DO!
Books of tickets for drinks may be purchased from hotel boys.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The Fortyfourth Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on Wednesday the 29th March at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1921.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 29th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON AND CO., LTD.
General Agents,
Hongkong, 15th March, 1922.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 17th March, 1922 commencing at 11 a.m.

at the Yaumati Godown Co's godown, Yaumati

One back geared milling machine made by John Stepien Co., Cincinnati, U. S. A. The principal dimensions are—

Table—Length over all 30 inches Working surface 25 1/2 x 8 1/4 inches. Longitudinal feed 15 inches. Transverse motion 6 1/4 inches. Vertical adjustment 12 inches.

Drive—Three step cone pulley giving three speeds in either direction.

Equipment—Milling machine vice, Index centre, Arbor, Set of milling machine cutters, Countershaft with two clutch pulleys.

Weight—1600 pounds.
The above is a strong well made machine and is particularly adapted for use in garages, motor boat repair shops, tool rooms and general machine shops.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 20th March, 1922 commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at No. 2 Canton Villas (Top Flat), Kimberley Road, Kowloon

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Full particulars from Catalogue On view from 10 a.m. Sunday the 19th instant

Terms: Cash on delivery
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 23rd March, 1922 at noon

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street

One "Arvyl" Motor Car 5 Seater 4 cylinder 15 20 H. P. Tyres practically new-including 1 Spare

Terms—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPOPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPOPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 25 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.
Agents,
The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

I.H.M.H. Nemazee, of Prince's Buildings, 1 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, hereby give notice that in accordance with the conditions of purchase and for uniformity with the names of the other vessels owned by me, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, in respect of the ship "HISTORIAN" of Hongkong, official number 105364 of gross tonnage 6889 tons register tonnage 44 2 tons, hitherto owned by me, for permission to change her name to "ARABESTAN" and to have her registered in the new name at the port of Hongkong as owned by me.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Hongkong, this tenth day of March, 1922.
H. M. H. NEMAZEE.

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NOTICE.

VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

RECEPTION AND BALL.

The Invitation Sub-Committee are in course of preparing a list of residents to be invited to the above mentioned functions, and all residents and visitors who desire to attend should forward their names together with particulars of their family (including relatives and others who form part of the same household) on or before Saturday, 18th March, to the Chairman of the Invitation Sub-Committee, Mr. C. Montague Edwards, c/o The Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd., 3 & 4 Queen's Buildings. If the final number desirous of attending exceeds the capacity of the Pavilion lots will be drawn for invitations, but members of one household will not be divided. This applies only to residents of British nationality. The various Consular bodies &c., are kindly dealing with the lists of residents of other nationalities. This notice does not apply to members of the Army and Navy for whom separate arrangements are being made.

Envelopes should be marked in the corner "PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION & BALL" and block letter writing of names will greatly facilitate the work of the honorary officials.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on Monday, 20th March, 1922, at noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1921.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to the 20th March 1922, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors.

R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 6th March 1922.

NOTICE TO EX-SERVICE MEN.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has specially notified his desire to be given the opportunity of meeting all ex-Service men now in the Colony on the occasion of his visit here next month.

By the kind invitation of his Excellency the Governor, the grounds of Government House will be open at 2.30 p.m. on April 6th, when ex-Service men are cordially invited to be present to meet the Prince.

It is requested that all those who wish to attend should apply to Mr. E. H. Hume at Government House, for a card of admittance, stating the name of the Corps in which they served.

Application should be made by March 25th at latest.

BLUEBIRD.

Our Specialties:

HOME MADE CHOCOLATE

(Fresh Daily)

HOME MADE CANDY.

BEST ICE CREAM

ICE CREAM PARLOUR.

HIGH QUALITY

GROCERIES.

BLUE BIRD.

162, Des Voeux Road Central.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Fifty-third Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Friday, the 31st March 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December 1921.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st March 1922, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1922.

CITY HALL.

Prof. Danenberg's Pupils' Piano Recital

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY

March 21st and 23rd.

at 5.30 p.m.

Tickets for the 2nd concert

at

Anderson's at \$1.00

BRITISH LEGION.

Hongkong and China Branch

An Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at the City Hall on Monday, 20th March, 1922, at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of electing Officers and Committee for the current year.

H. K. HOLMES,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong 14th March, 1922.

FOR HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Sails for Haiphong and Hoihow every alternate Tuesday.

The favorite passenger steamer

HA-MU.

(Capt. Charles E. Page).

Apply Theo. Cook and Sons or Po Wing Tel. 114, Wing Lok Street.

NOTICE.

Customers are requested to use their Pass Books when ordering provisions &c. Orders written on slips of paper will not be accepted in future.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

JAMES TOTTEN SHAW DECEASED.

All claims against the estate of the above named deceased must be sent to the undersigned forthwith.

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER.

Princes Building
Hongkong, 13th March, 1922.

SYNTHETIC GOLD.

The Daily Chronicle's Berlin correspondent reports that Professor Irvine Fisher, of Yale University, who recently attracted notice by suggesting that the making of gold from base metals was a serious possibility, came to Germany to meet the inventor of the process for producing synthetic gold. A distinguished German chemist, named Professor Fisher, that the inventor was a friend with a criminal record. Professor Fisher therefore dropped the investigation.

NOTICE



We have been appointed Exclusive Importers and Distributors in China, Hongkong and Macau for the well known products of—

The New Home Sewing Machine Company, Orange, New Jersey,

U.S.A.

MUSTARD & Co.

17, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG HOTEL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TEA DANSANT

5 p.m.—7 p.m.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY.

WILL HENDER

and the

JAZZ BAND.

Tables may be reserved.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

SATURDAY, March 18th.

FANCY DRESS DINNER DANSANT

MISS RITA SHIELD

(IN LATEST JAZZ MELODIES.)

WILL HENDER

and the

JAZZ BAND.

Parties not exceeding 12 persons may book private motor coach to Repulse Bay and return (charge \$24).

MASSAGE EXPERTS

HARRY FURUKAWA, N. AKAGI.

MRS. N. TSUCHIOKA

MANICURISTS.

19, WYNDHAM STREET.

"BRITAIN'S ROCK IN ASIA."

A Writer's Views on Hongkong.

Reviewing Mr. Sydney Greenbie's book, "The Pacific Triangle," the China Express and Telegraph says:—

In a description of Hongkong, "Britain's Rock in Asia," he runs the gauntlet of criticism, as he himself recognises: "Everything in Hongkong is concrete and stone. From the spacious office buildings that stand along the water-front, to the palaces upon the peak, stone is the material out of which everything is built. What achievement! What a monument to Britain! . . . These structures seemed to me like human bridges which great leaders of men sometimes lay for their armies to pass over. Where do they lead to? Perhaps to England's greatness; perhaps to the world's shame. . . . The number of homeless wretches sleeping on the incriminated stone-pavements of Hongkong was simply appalling. And Hongkong is British soil! Hongkong was a barren island 29 miles across, when 75 years or so ago Britain demanded it from China; to-day its population is nearly tenth of the whole continent

Australia. But what a difference in the status of that population! Certainly no man who sees the result of over-population in proportion to a people's industrial ingenuity can blame Australia for keeping herself under the productive self-control."

WHY BRITAIN SUCCEEDS. Proceeding, he says that hitherto it has been Britain's success that she has not interfered with the habits of the races she has ruled. In Hongkong she has built a modern city out of nothing, but has permitted Asiatic defects to find their place within it.

"For instance, there was no sewerage system in Hongkong—a fact than which no greater criticism could be made of Britain, or any other nation pretending to be civilised."

Mr. Greenbie who, of course, is American, seems to be conscious, if not repentant, of the criticism of Britain, for he hastens to add: "Having taken my chances with criticism, I shall risk praise. Englishmen have never, to my knowledge, been given credit for the possession of romantic soul; yet nothing but a deep sense of romance could be responsible for the manner in which Britain has preserved her Oriental flavor more in all her history than I find in any other

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

OLAUCUS 21st Mar. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
 MENTOR 25th Mar. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 EURYNACHUS 1st Apr. London
 MACHAON 4th Apr. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

TELEMACHUS 24th Mar. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
 PELEUS 2nd Apr. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
 ANCHISES 20th Apr. Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

TALTHYBIUS 21st Mar. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

KNIGHT TEMPLAR 30th March. via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

MENTOR 25th Mar. for Singapore & London
 ANCHISES 20th Apr. for Singapore, Marseilles & Liverpool
 For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
 AND
 CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer "ANCHISES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 14th March.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th March, 1922 at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
 Hongkong, 14th March, 1922.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

VERENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ (United Netherlands Navigation Company.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN. (HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE.)

From ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, & GENOA.

The Steamship "ROTTI"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd March, 1922, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st March, 1922 at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. General Agents.
 Hongkong, 15th March, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

LOYD TRIESTINO S. N. CO.

From TRIESTE, VENICE, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE. The Steamship "MERANO"

having arrived from the above ports bringing forward cargo ex s.s. "PERSIA"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 13th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 23rd inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst. at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
 Hongkong, 13th March, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "NANERIC" and S. S. "OCEAN MONARCH"

Consignees of cargo from the United States per the above steamers are hereby notified that the s.s. "Naneric" is due to arrive here on the 18th inst. and will also bring forward cargo ex s.s. "Ocean Monarch" landed at Shanghai owing to the strike at Hongkong.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
 Hongkong, 15th March, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

S. S. "KHIVA"

Consignees of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "KHIVA" are hereby notified that a part of the cargo from Europe and Colombo arrived per s.s. "NOVARA" on the 15th inst. and the balance is coming forward per s.s. "SICILIA" due on or about the 18th inst.

Consignees are therefore requested to make the necessary arrangements respecting delivery.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are hereby notified that arrangements are being made to return the following over-carried cargoes discharged at Shanghai owing to Strike conditions existing at this port, as under—

Ex "Glenamoy" per "Glenade" due Hongkong 17th March.

Ex "Glenara" per "Glenade" due Hongkong 17th March.

Ex "Glenariff" per "Glenara" due Hongkong 5th April.

Further information regarding the above arrivals will be advertised later.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents, "Glen" Line, Ltd.
 Hongkong 11th March 1922.

HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE

Over 40 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from Himrod's Asthma Cure, and every post brings similar letters to-day. **PAID FOR 50 YEARS** by the 48 Chambers and Royal Dispensary Co. Ltd.

SHIPBUILDERS.

SHIP REPAIRERS.

BOILER MAKERS.

FORGE MASTERS.

OXY-ACETYLENE AND

ELECTRIC WELDERS.

MECHANICAL AND

ELECTRICAL

ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED

—DRY DOCK—
 LENGTH 787 FEET
 LENGTH ON BLOCKS 730 FEET
 DEPTH ON CENTRE OF SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 FT. 6 INS.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—
 CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP TO 3000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.
 ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL CAPABLE OF LIFTING 100 TONS AT 70 FEET RADII

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAIKOO DOCK" HONGKONG.
 TELEPHONE NO. 22
 CABLE PLAC: "TAIKOO" HONGKONG

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
 HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

From UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

The M. V. "GLENOGLE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st March, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 21st March, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.
 Hongkong, 14th March, 1922.

Dealing with development of Australia, Sir Joseph pointed to its great opportunities. An illuminating cable from Australia the other day told of the visit of the South Australian Premier to a distant portion of the State, and the re-discovery of 400 square miles of a new country ready for the plough, yet apparently forgotten.

This instance, in Sir Joseph's opinion, could be multiplied many times, particularly in West Australia and in Queensland.

"Australia," he added, "requires suitable men and money, as well as good organization. It will be my duty to address myself to this threefold requirement by all the means at my command."

TREATY SUPERSEDES CALIFORNIA LAW.

A treaty with a foreign nation supercedes State statute relating to the holding of real estate, the United States Supreme Court decided in effect in refusing to consider an appeal which Mr. H. S. Herick sought to bring from

MEN AND MONEY.

Present Need of Australia.

"The best way to increase British trade with Australia," said Sir Joseph Cook, the new High Commissioner for the Commonwealth, when interviewed at Plymouth, "is for the British public to invest its surplus capital there, both privately and in public loans."

Sir Joseph considers that Australia is recovering from the effects of the present world-wide depression at least as well as any other country.

"The harvest is good," he says, "and our secondary industries are healthy, vigorous, and sound. The ugliest spot on our sun is the meat industry, which is giving much anxiety at present."

The High Commissioner commented on the fact that when he journeyed from Australia 33 years ago the voyage took a shorter time than it now did. Meanwhile the cost of the journey had doubled or trebled.

During the trip he realised the value of radio telegraphy. For the first half of the distance they had had practically no news on board, except that received privately.

"This and similar matters," he said, "emphasises the importance of certain problems in transportation which I have come to attend to."

SHANGHAI'S BRANCH OF THE NAVY LEAGUE.

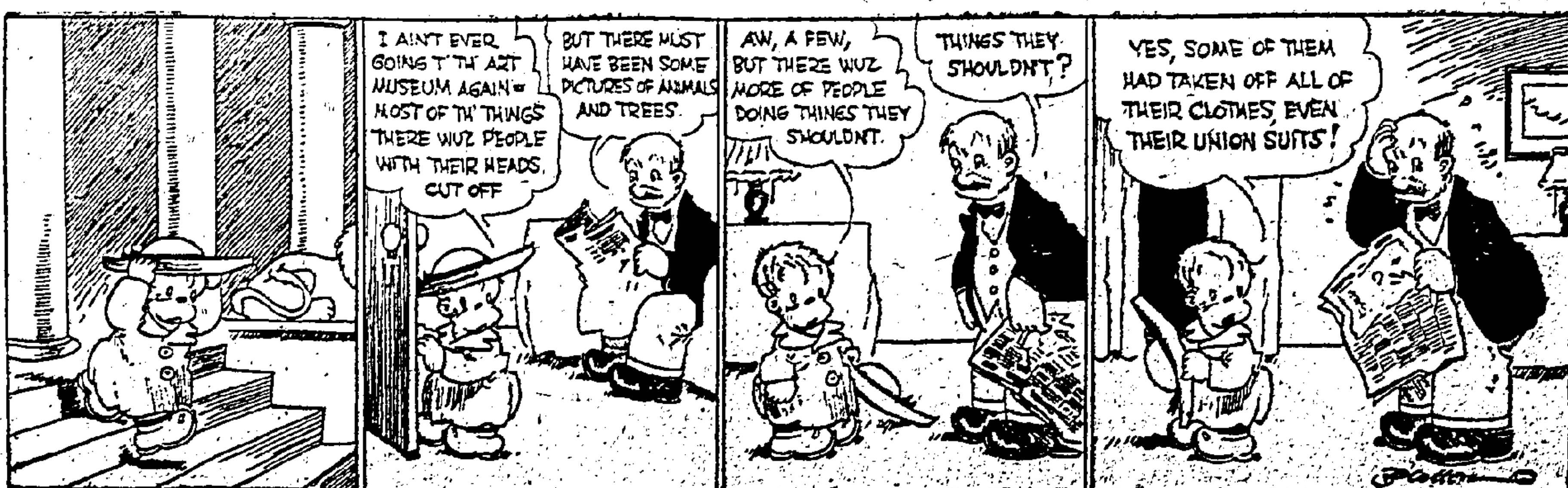
The annual report of the Shanghai branch of the Navy League shows that the income of the branch from subscriptions and donations during the past year amounted to \$1,431.89, while the expenditure was \$1,403.04. The sum remitted to the parent League was reduced to £50 as compared with £100 the previous year.

A notification from the parent League mentions that the cost of *The Navy*, the League's publication, now amounts to about £100, and in order to cover the cost, it is suggested that members of the League wishing to have copies of this journal should be called upon to pay an annual subscription of \$2. With references to the Union Jack Club, at Ichang, the Committee mentions that owing to its inability to obtain the Government grant hoped for the full plans have had to be abandoned, and it has been decided to build the first floor only. The annual meeting of the Shanghai branch of the League is just due to take place.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Tag Doesn't Know Much About Art

BY BLOSSER



WATSON'S "E" WHISKY.

The price of this Whisky is higher than many imported cased Whiskies, because it costs more, and is better. You get real value because you are not paying the cost of world-wide advertising.

Sole Agents:—

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS

TELEPHONE 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Death.

GILES.—In London on January 10th, from bronchitis, A. B. Giles, formerly of Canton.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1922.

ANOTHER LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Senator McCumber's action in submitting to the United States Senate a measure in relation to the establishment of an Association of Nations gives some tangible form to a proposal that has been in the air since the Presidential Election which carried Mr. Harding to the White House. In that campaign the present President's opponent stood as a supporter of the League; while Mr. Harding, though he accepted the dictation of the "Irreconcilables" in rejecting the existing organisation, announced that he favoured an Association of Nations, and Senator McCumber alludes to this plank in the Presidential "platform." This revival of the subject, which had been superseded by the Washington Conference, excites mixed feelings. General approbation will be felt in so far as the proposal aims at promoting world-peace, accompanied by a certain dubiety as to whether the method contemplated is judicious.

America's chief objection to the League of Nations has centred around Art. X, the text of which we reproduce for the benefit of non-Pelimanists:—

The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

Many hold that upon a lower basis than that of a thoroughly effective world-organisation for the preservation of peace is impracticable. It is significant that Mr. George Barnes, M.P., a Labour leader, was plaintively asserting only the other day that the League has been more or less condemned to sterility because it has no armed resources wherewith to enforce its decrees, the "international police" apparently contemplated by the Covenant not having been called into existence. To the anti-Wilson division of Americans, on the other hand, the League is unacceptable because, as they contend, the United States would be liable to aid in armed intervention in European affairs under Art. X.

Supporters of the League probably consider it but reasonable that America should be prepared to render aid to that extent, but, from the viewpoint of the objectors, there was logic in their attitude while the Covenant remained in its original form. The Powers, however, have intimated their willingness freely to discuss revision having regard to this objection. What advantage, then, is to be gained by setting up a rival body to the League? Even assuming that jealousy did not arise, as it almost inevitably would, there would be the constant risk of confusing decisions. Senator McCumber contemplates the inclusion of Germany and Russia in the comity of nations, and this, under appropriate conditions, is agreeable to the policy of the League. His suggestion for a period of investigation when war threatens is in consonance with Art. XII of the Covenant. Senator McCumber explains that his purpose is to extend the Four-Power Treaty to world-wide scope, which runs largely on the lines of the proposal that has been mooted for making the Washington Conference a periodical assembly, or, in fact, an Association of Nations. The principle is commendable, but we would ask its sponsors this one question: How will such an organisation be an improvement upon the existing League of Nations?

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Progressive Canton.

The splendid work which has been done by the Canton Municipality since its establishment has often been commented upon by foreign observers, and it is again emphasised in an illustrated booklet which has just been issued by the municipal authorities under the title of "Progressive Canton." From this source we learn many interesting facts, some of which are worthy of wide publicity. For example, it is recorded that a little over two years ago, Canton was enclosed by a wall built in the 11th Century. That wall has now been demolished and its place taken by fine, wide, modern thoroughfares. Before the demolition of the city wall, the only wide street in Canton was that along the Bund; there are now 24½ miles of modern roads. It is further put on record that motor-cars have taken the place of sedan chairs as a means of conveyance; whilst three Public Gardens are planned, of which one is already in use. Here are one or two other facts:—One-fifth of the whole municipal budget is devoted to public education; a thousand labourers are daily employed in the cleansing of streets; the Fire Brigade has a personnel of 4,046 men and 224 police captains. We could go on quoting extracts from the publication before us, but we have cited sufficient to show the progressive lines on which the Canton Municipality is run. Incidentally, it is of interest to note some observations in the booklet regarding the population of Canton. Estimates are given varying from one and a half to four millions, but according to the Canton Police Department the total is put at something less than 300,000. However, a census is to be taken early next year, and the facts it reveals will be awaited with much interest.

Sun's Heroics.

We see that Sun Yat-sen has been indulging in heroics in connection with the expedition against the North. Addressing some of the Southern troops at Kweilin, he told them that on this venture rest the success or failure of the work of the Revolution, the existence of China as a Republic, nation and the destiny of the Chinese people. Finally exhorting them to "Advance and Triumph!" All this sounds very fine, but it appears to us to ignore hard, practical facts. If Sun and his soldiers imagine that they are going to conquer the whole of North China by force of arms and overthrow the Peking Government, we fear they are in for a disappointment. The task is a physical impossibility. We have no particular love for the Northern Government, and we believe the Southerners have, by their separate functioning for a lengthy period, established some claim for serious consideration of their contentions regarding the status of the Government established in Canton. But we regard this military expedition against the North as a decided error in tactics. The best way for the Canton Government to secure recognition is to keep on working quietly, to strengthen its control over lawless elements, and to work for the general advancement of the territories and peoples under its control. To indulge in military expeditions is merely to waste energy (that might be better applied) on a fruitless adventure.

An Indignant Earl.

Lord Curzon's display of righteous indignation in the House of Lords, at the tail-end of which he handed himself a bouquet for being moderate (we couldn't help wondering in what direction) appears to have been designed to lead people off the track of the essential points in the unfortunate affair. Mr. Montagu has possibly done wrong in the matter of procedure and he is deserving of some censure for it. The Indian Government has also annoyed Lord Curzon by daring to suggest that the Imperial Government's policy in connection with the Sevres Treaty is all wrong. We do not believe for one moment that the Indian Government ever attempted to "dictate" to the Home Government, but we are convinced that it had every right to advise. The Hongkong Government has a right to advise the Home authorities on matters connected with Hongkong; India has an equal right to advise on matters affecting the loyalty or disloyalty of Moslem Indians. And Mr. Montagu as Secretary for India had a right to associate himself with that advice, whilst Lord Curzon as the Imperial

DAY BY DAY.

"ANY KIND OF WORK IS UPLIFTING AND INSPIRING IF IT IS DONE AS WELL AS THE PERSON ATTEMPTING IT CAN DO IT.—Mrs. Philip Snowden."

Capt. and Mrs. R. Innes left by the Empire State for San Francisco.

Yesterday's health return shows three non-fatal cases of plague (one Portuguese and two Chinese).

Members of the Kowloon Cricket Club are reminded that the next dance will be held at The Kowloon Theatre, on Friday, March 24th at 9.00 p.m.—Advt.

We hear that a meeting of the Household Servants' Guild was held yesterday, when arrangements were discussed for securing employment for servants dismissed since the strike.

Officers and men who were serving on the Depot ship "Titania" (now on the China station) in 1914 are not entitled to the 1914 medal, as she was not a sea-going ship in the ordinary sense.

Mr. E. Molino has handed over charge of the Consulate for Panama and Vice-Consulate for the Argentine Republic to Mr. Jose C. de Obaldia, who will be Acting Consul during Mr. Molino's leave of absence.

We have to acknowledge from the Kwangtung Postal Commissioner a magnificent postal map of China, published at the Supply Department of the Directorate General of Posts, Shanghai. It sells at \$1 per copy.

Surgeon Lieutenant R. W. Nesbitt has been appointed to the gunboat "Tarantula" on the Chinese rivers. Lieut. H. H. T. Bayliss joins the river gunboat "Widgeon" at an early date. Lieutenant Bayliss joined the Royal Navy in 1915, and saw service in the late war.

Of the cruisers on the China station, the "Durban," Capt. H. O. Reinold, which arrived from England at Hongkong recently after completing minor repairs, is under orders to escort the battle-cruiser "Renown," Capt. the Hon. Herbert Meade, D.S.O., during the time that the Prince of Wales is in Far Eastern waters.

Leung So and Li Shek-fu, two notorious bandits of Sham-shui district, were arrested by the gendarmes the day before yesterday in one of the hotels on the Bund at Canton. These two bandits came from Sham-shui several days ago intending to do some mischief in Canton. After the arrest, the bandits were transferred to the Military Headquarters for trial.

The new cruiser "Diomedé" has been commissioned at Devonport for service on the China Station. Her crew will be drawn from the Chatham depot. As soon as the "Diomedé" arrives on the China Station, the light cruiser, Cairo, which has been on the station for a couple of years, will transfer to the East India Station, whilst the light cruiser Colombo recently proceeded from the China Station on relief by the Durban. The "Diomedé" will take out a large number of ratings for distribution amongst the ships of the China Station.

We are informed by the Standard Oil Company in Canton (says the Canton Times) that no life was lost at the fire accident which took place in a boat anchored near Parkin-hok, as reported in our yesterday's issue. The facts of the case, says the Company, were that one of their wooden lighters (not a tank boat) containing a few cases and tins of gasoline caught fire. A small portion of the cargo was destroyed and the only injury was suffered by the captain of the lighter who at once went to the Canton Hospital for medical attention.

Foreign Secretary should have been prepared to listen to that advice. If members of the Cabinet in London are going to be so dictatorial as Lord Curzon has shown himself to be, then we may as well scrap the idea of a democratic Empire. Downing Street and Whitehall have no right to assume autocracy. The Sevres Treaty is bad, unquestionably bad, and we hope that the Indian Government will go on saying so, even though Lord Curzon does get a hot neck in consequence.

LECTURE ON CHINESE LIFE.

Descriptive Address At The Helena May Institute.

At the Helena May Institute this morning Mr. Hu Ji Hsiang, a last-year student of Hongkong University, delivered an entertaining lecture upon "Chinese Life."

Mr. Hu, a native of the province of Anhui, described conditions in the interior of China as distinguished from the Chinese life seen in this Colony with its admixture of Westernism. Dealing first with family life traditionally a predominant feature of the Chinese system, the lecturer explained that it was common to find the inhabitants of a village or group of villages all bearing the same surname. These people were said to belong to one family, but it was necessary to distinguish between a family and a home. A "home" consisted of parents, children, and grandchildren, perhaps totalling thirty or forty persons; a "family" consisted of several hundreds, or several thousands, of homes. Under the family system, there is a committee consisting of ten to twenty persons, who have power to control the whole of their community. They discharge such functions as arbitrating upon disputes, superintending elementary education, punishing offenders for such misdoings as opium-smoking or theft, and acting as a kind of registry-office for births, marriages, and deaths, the last named being of peculiar importance on account of ancestor-worship. In the case of important people these records are expanded into biographies.

Describing the rural schools of China, Mr. Hu said that many of them were still old fashioned, indifferently lighted and ventilated, but a large number of even the elementary schools were being reframed upon modern lines. These modern schools were not very different from those to be seen in this Colony. The old-fashioned type were generally held in a temple or similar place, with often not more than twenty pupils (which goes to explain the statistics recently issued by the Chinese Ministry of Education). The pupils begin with the Three Good-Character Book and the Thousand-Word Book. Mr. Hu gave a free translation from the former, running:—

When man is born his nature is good, and human nature is very much alike; but owing to habits men become different. In Chinese the lines were rhymed, aiding memory, which was specially cultivated as a medium of instruction. Proficient students passed on to the Four Books. At the present time, added the lecturer, owing to the transition from the old to the new, the Chinese educational system was not in very good order, but the Chinese people were taking a keen interest in the subject of education, because they were more and more realising its importance, and also that it was no longer possible for them to remain content—they must get in touch with Western ideas. At the same time China must preserve the ideals handed down from her sages through the centuries.

Referring to agriculture, which has been practised in China for four thousand years, the lecturer detailed the industrious life of the farmer. It was only the very large landowners who could live on their rents; all the other owners cultivated land themselves. Long hours were worked with few holidays, but a rest was indulged in after the crops had been got in. There was no such thing as leaving land fallow for a season in China, at any rate in the part the lecturer came from. It yielded every year with sufficient manure.

Willer recognising the objections to the Chinese marriage system, in which the parties immediately concerned had little choice, Mr. Hu pointed out that it was to some extent a safeguard against impulsive sentiment. The parents were prompted by deep love, and also desired suitable sons-in-law and daughters-in-law, so exercising care in approving their partners for their children.

Another point referred to by the lecturer was the democratic side of the Chinese system. Under the last dynasty, said the lecturer, many men from the poorest families rose from the old-fashioned elementary schools to Prime Ministers.

Mr. Hu explained the character of "ancestor-worship," which, he said, was rather "ancestor-

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

To-Day's Meeting.

A meeting of the Legislative Council over which H. E. the Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.) presided, was held to-day.

There were also present: The Hon. Mr. Claud Sovern, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary. The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.E., Attorney-General. The Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Director of Public Works. The Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, O.B.E., Colonial Treasurer. The Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education. The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs. The Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang. Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Farr. The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak. The Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen. The Hon. Mr. Chow Shon-sun. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Clerk of Councils.

FINANCIAL VOTES.

The following votes were referred to the Finance Committee and subsequently approved:—

\$3,500 in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, personal emoluments.

\$1,180 in aid of the vote Charitable Services, other charitable allowances.

\$3,560 in aid of the vote Crown Solicitor's Office, personal emoluments.

\$350 on account of Miscellaneous Services, transport and subsistence of lunatics.

SCARCITY OF BARRISTERS.

There was read a first time a Bill intitled An Ordinance to make temporary provision for the appointment of solicitors to appear in the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain emergencies.

The Objects and Reasons state:—There is at present a scarcity of practising barristers in the Colony, and the recent death of a leader of the bar has reduced its number. It is desired in the circumstances to empower the Chief Justice as necessary, may require to appoint temporarily solicitors to conduct cases in the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The Ordinance is introduced to deal with an emergency and will expire on the 31st. December, 1922.

In moving the first reading the Attorney General pointed out that the ranks of the bar had been seriously reduced of late and it was expected that other members of the bar would be going on leave shortly and the result would be a serious dearth of practising barristers. If no steps were taken to meet that emergency solicitors would be unable to bring on their cases for trials and considerable public inconvenience would be caused.

ALIENS ON BRITISH SHIPS.

The Council agreed to the first reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to restrict the employment of aliens and of former enemy aliens on certain British ships registered in the Colony of Hongkong.

The object of this Bill is to restrict the employment of aliens on British ships of over sixty tons net register tonnage registered in the Colony, and to prohibit the employment of former enemy aliens on all British ships registered in the Colony. It is based on sections 5 and 12 of the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919, 9 and 10 Geo. 5, c. 52.

THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.

The third reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend further the Opium Ordinance, 1914, was then considered and agreed to.

commemoration." Sacrifices were made before the tombs of the departed, but the value was in the spirit in which they were rendered rather than in the richness of the offerings.

Finally, Mr. Hu described the festivals and recreations of China dividing the latter into pastimes for the educated and the non-educated respectively, though there was some overlapping. The lecturer gave an account of *lo han*, a diversion favoured among the peasantry, and which may be broadly described as the forming of a human pyramid. The recreations of the educated comprised chess, music, poetry and painting.

At the conclusion of a very agreeable address the lecturer exhibited several specimens of famous Chinese poetry with illustrations.

SHANGHAI NEWS.

Some Interesting Items.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, March 16. The annual report of the British Women's Association shows a membership of one thousand. There are comfortable quarters for seven sections, representing diverse recreational and educational interests.

Robbers Kill Police.

Armed robbers killed a second Chinese policeman this week. The funeral of the first taken place to-morrow, when foreign officials plan a march in his honour.

Support for Sun Yat-sen.

The Dah Tong News Agency forecasts a lengthy manifesto from Chang Jek-lin pledging support to Sun Yat-sen and expressing disappointment at Wu Peifu's selfish military ambitions.

Jewish Ball.

The Purim Ball at the Astor House Hotel netted four thousand dollars for Hebrew relief.

Chinese Exchanges.

A police report shows that but one-third of the Chinese Exchanges remain out of 93 existing in December, the report stating that many have failed and others amalgamated to avert liquidation.

The concert which was to be given by Mr. Harry Ore on Monday has been postponed until Monday, 27th.

CRICKET.

The following will represent Kowloon, Ist. XI. against Civil Service in a League match at Kowloon on Saturday:—J. P. Robinson, B. D. Evans, J. Stalker, R. Pestonji, C. Dance, E. L. Braga, C. I. Stapleton, C. P. James, L. J. Blackburn, F. G. Thompson and Capt. E. G. Spinks.

The following will represent the I.R.C. in a friendly match against the Navy on the latter on Saturday, at 2.15 p.m.:—A. J. Arculli (Captain), A. H. Rumsby, J. H. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, Ismail, D. Rumsby, J. S. Curroem, N. E. Kitchell, S. A. R. Ismail, O. Ismail, & A. H. Madar. Reserve:—F. M. Arculli.

CANTON ITEMS.

Bolshevik Propaganda.

Our Canton correspondent states that many circulars, said to have originated from Hongkong, have been distributed throughout the city urging the division of property and declaring that the general strike is the mildest form of Bolshevism, but that it should be followed by assassination, rioting and revolution. The Government has ordered strict investigation of the source of these circulars.

Another item from our Canton correspondent is that the rice merchants' businesses are still closed, owing to the failure of the disputing parties to come to agreement. It is demanded, inter alia, that rice taken aboard junks in Hongkong must be weighed by the junk people, but that they will not be responsible for shortage caused in transit. The junk people also demand the right to take all rice sweepings.

Soldiers of the Nanshui district raided a large gambling house in Fatsan and made about 40 arrests, mostly wealthy persons. A sum of over \$10,000 was also seized. It is said that the fines to be imposed will be large, and will vary according to the wealth of those arrested.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A recent important arrival in England is the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, who is to represent Australia as High Commissioner. Sir Joseph's political career "down under" has been varied and brilliant. He has served as Minister for the Australian Navy, as Treasurer of the Federal Cabinet, and as one of his country's representatives at the Paris Peace Conference. Immediately before the war he held the Premiership for 18 months. He is the third of Australia's High Commissioners to the United Kingdom, and the third of its former Prime Ministers to be appointed to this office, which was established in 1910.

TRADE MARKS
DISPUTE."La Perla del Oriente"
in Court.

A dispute over the trade marks used in connection with "La Perla del Oriente" and other brands of Manila cigars formed the subject of an action which came before the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Roes-Davies), in the Supreme Court to-day.

The plaintiff was Carl Franz Adolf Otto Ingenohl, and the defendants were Walter E. Olsen and Co., Incorporated, and the Registrar of Trade Marks, Hong Kong. Plaintiff was represented by Mr. E. Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harrison) and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) conducted the defence.

Plaintiff claimed that certain trade marks were his property and asked for an injunction to restrain Walter E. Olsen & Co. using them, an account of all transactions carried on by that business, damages and costs.

Walter E. Olsen and Co. counter-claimed for a declaration that the trade in dispute were their sole property and asked for an injunction to restrain plaintiff using them and an account of all transactions carried out by plaintiff since the purchase by defendant of the business and the trade-marks in dispute.

Plaintiff was born in Germany in 1849, said Mr. Potter, outlining the facts, and he was the brother of an admiral in the German Navy. That point raised difficulties during the war because certain countries suspected that perhaps plaintiff was an alien enemy. But plaintiff became naturalised Belgian subject in 1886 and that fact had been established to the satisfaction of the governments of Great Britain, the United States and Belgium. The Belgian Government held an investigation into plaintiff's conduct during the war and held that it was satisfactory, and the British Government removed a prohibition which they had imposed in England.

Mr. Pollock intimated that he was quite satisfied that plaintiff was a naturalised Belgian but he would go no farther than that.

Plaintiff went to Antwerp in December, 1911, Mr. Potter continued, and was employed in a Belgian house in the tobacco trade. In 1916 he set up business for himself as a tobacco broker, at which time the manufacture of cigars in the Philippine Islands, which was then Spanish territory, was a monopoly of the Spanish Government. It was known that that monopoly would come to an end in 1932 and in anticipation of this plaintiff conceived the idea of starting a cigar factory in the P. I. and for the purpose of carrying out this idea he formed in Antwerp a limited company the name of which was "El Oriente Fabrica de Tabacos." The English translation of this, thought Counsel, was "Orient Tobacco Manufacturing." A branch was opened in Manila and the company carried on business in Antwerp and the P. I. until 1905, when it went into voluntary liquidation.

On Nov. 23th, 1905, what was known in Belgium as an "Association en Participation" was formed and on the same date the liquidators assigned to plaintiff the whole of the assets of the Company. This association was called the Syndicate Oriente.

A great deal of evidence had been taken on commission, continued Counsel, to establish what this association was. Counsel's interpretation was that an "association en participation" was an association of persons who by agreement took a share of the profits of a business carried on by another person, who was called a "gerant." The "gerant" could deal with the assets of the business in any way he pleased. The result of that arrangement, Counsel explained, was that plaintiff personally carried on the business by the Company.

In 1909 plaintiff opened a factory at Mongkok. The marks in dispute, with the exception of minor alterations, submitted Counsel, were used as trade marks in their entirety from the time the factory began until now and were being used at the present day. The trade marks mentioned Counsel in the course of his address, were registered in Australia, Germany, America, England, in fact, all over the world.

The case is proceeding as we go to press.

THE JAPANESE INDUS-
TRIAL MISSION.

After its very strenuous month of a most varied character in this country the members of the Japanese Industrial Mission have dispersed, and will individually find their way back to Japan. All are expected to be in their own country by a certain date, so that their reports may be collated and action taken as may be advisable or expedient. Their last work in this country comprised interviews with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, President of the Board of Trade, Ministers of Labour and Health, and the Department of Overseas Trade. The burden of the remarks expressed by both guests and hosts may be taken to be that realities of friendship between the two nations would best be found in cordial and extended trade relations. Such a visit as has just been concluded should tend to increased trade. Industry's valley there is in some lines, but there is little competition between certain lines of goods manufactured, whether in Great Britain or Japan. As one of the Japanese speakers pointed out, it was only while the war interfered with the output of British factories that Japanese goods slipped into markets where they had never entered before. The trend of trade should resume some of its pre-war characteristics, and as Japan moves forward industrially she should be a better customer for British machinery wherewith to make her products. The more Japan recovers from her trade depression and resumes prosperity the better market should she provide for British goods.—*China Express*.

CHINESE MEDICOS IN BRITAIN.
There has been a strong word of dissent to Chinese medical men practising in Great Britain. Of course, they must possess the necessary British qualifications before they can do so. A certain amount of jealousy, not confined, he stated, to the medical profession, has arisen therefrom, and such loose expressions as "yellow peril" in the medical world have been used. The particular case seems to have arisen out of the proposal that a Chinese medical man should be placed on the Panel Registrar. There are, we believe, quite a number of Chinese who are members of the British Medical Association. The question of nationality does not arise; it is one of qualification only. Several are practising both in the East and West End of London. Hitherto the medical profession has looked almost entirely at the question of qualification, and not looked at that of nationality in any narrow spirit. To those who would fain do so we would point out that when our hospital and medical registrars became so greatly understaffed during the war, by reason of the demand for the military for medical men, there were several Chinese who rendered most able and efficient service. It scarcely becomes us now that the stress is over to be narrow-minded on the subject.—*China Express*.

CHINESE EDUCATIONAL
MOVEMENT.

Combining Forces.

The National Educational Independence Movement Society met at the Peking National Teachers' College for the third time and discussed plans to push forward its work. Speeches were made by Mr. Ho Yu-shu and Mr. Tiao Shenshou, dwelling upon the necessity of co-operating with the various educational bodies in Peking and holding a joint conference with them for the discussion of measures. It was decided that representatives be elected to approach the various bodies interested. Mr. Ho was chosen to approach the teachers and Mr. Tiao was asked to take the matter up with the women's educational bodies, while Mr. Chung was elected to see the teachers and students of the private schools in Peking. A delegation of ten was finally elected to interview the Ministry of Education, requesting it to take up the question of extending the famine relief surtax on government railways for another year and using the proceeds for educational purpose.

The Peking Students' Union is much interested in the educational independence movement and will call a meeting in a few days to discuss the question of participation therein. Both the Teachers' Union and the Women's Union have promised their support to the movement.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

The Dangers of Fire.

In view of the illuminations and fireworks display to take place in connection with the forthcoming visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, we, as sole distributors of the famous "PYRENE" and "PARAGON" Fire Extinguishers, beg to draw the attention of the Hongkong public to the vital necessity of safeguarding their lives and property against fire. We would point out the absolute necessity of safeguarding their lives and property against fire. We would point out the absolute necessity of safeguarding their lives and property against fire.

All homes should have a Fire Extinguisher handy in case of any accident which might happen when the illuminations are on. This is of the utmost importance and all householders should be prepared.

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If you are nervous and melancholy and are losing strength and energy you will find the story of Mr. J. W. Mills, who lives at 5 Deepdale Lane, Upper Gortnal, England, encouraging and interesting.

Mr. Mills saw three years' military service during the Great War. "After returning to England," he said, "I began to feel the effects of my war experience. I was fatigued by the work to which I was put and when I reached there I was fit for nothing. I struggled through the day as best I could but all the time my head, eyes and back ached."

"When I got home I was absolutely 'done up.' My head ached, and the great difficulty I experienced in concentrating on anything made life a burden. I derived no benefit from doctor's medicine nor from other remedies which I tried."

"Then I read about Dr. Williams' pink pills, and gave them a trial. The first few pills I took arrested the physical and mental inertia from which I was suffering, and I soon knew that I was on the right track."

"I persevered with the pills, and my physical weariness was soon dispelled. It is no longer a fatigue to get to my work. In fact I feel that I have taken on a fresh lease of life, and I am like a new man. I sleep better, eat much more heartily, and in every way feel stronger. I am quite sure that I owe everything to Dr. Williams' pink pills."

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"OLD HSU" TO VISIT FRANCE.
President Hsu Shih-chang is reported by the *Eastern Times* to have intimated, in conversation with Marshal Joffre, that he intends visiting France in the future.

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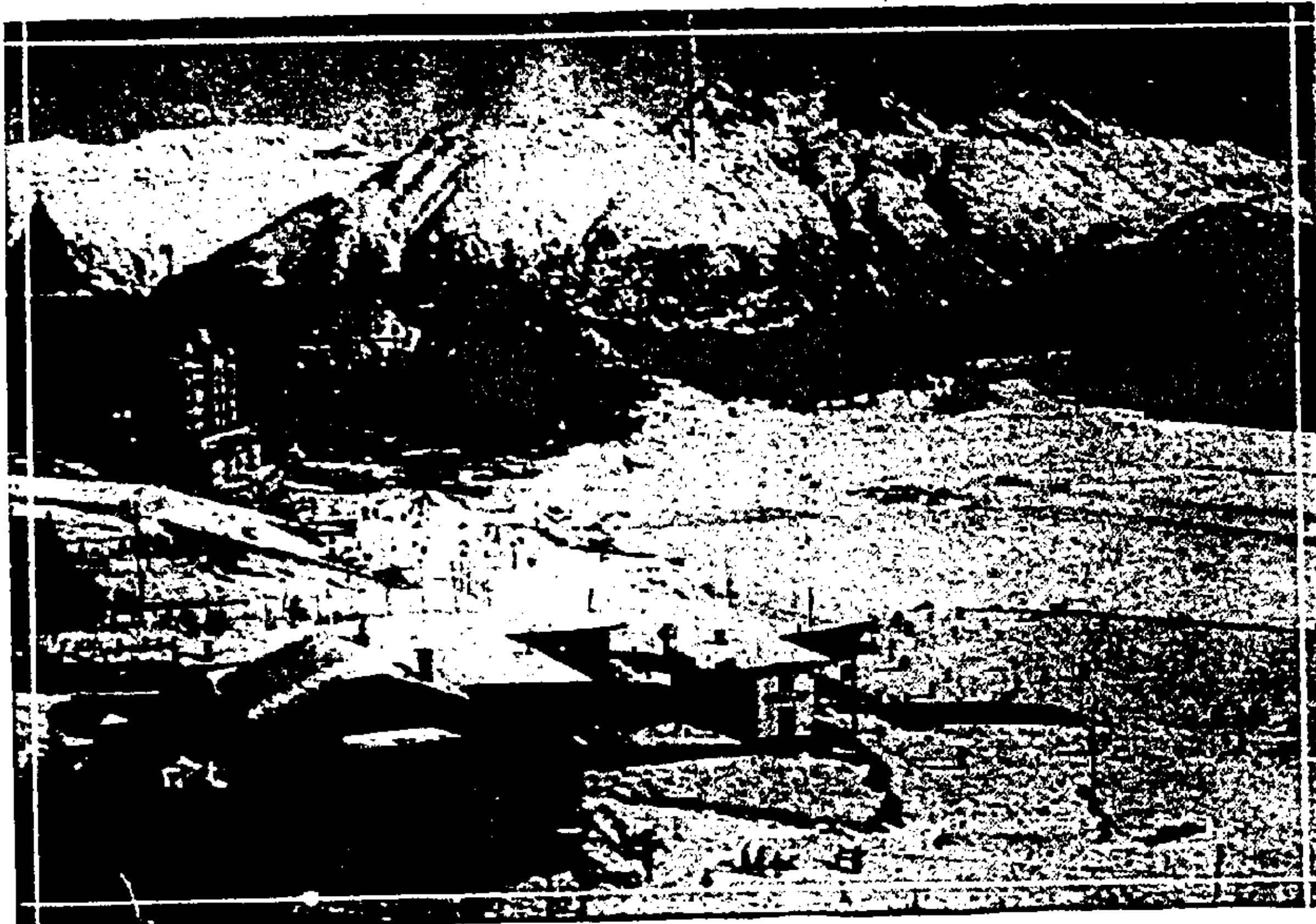
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CAMERA NEWS



The latest photo of Sarah Bernhardt.



St. Moritz has numerous ice rinks. From right to left we see first the Kurverein Rink, open to all visitors; two Palace Rinks, and behind the latter the Grand Hotel Rink.



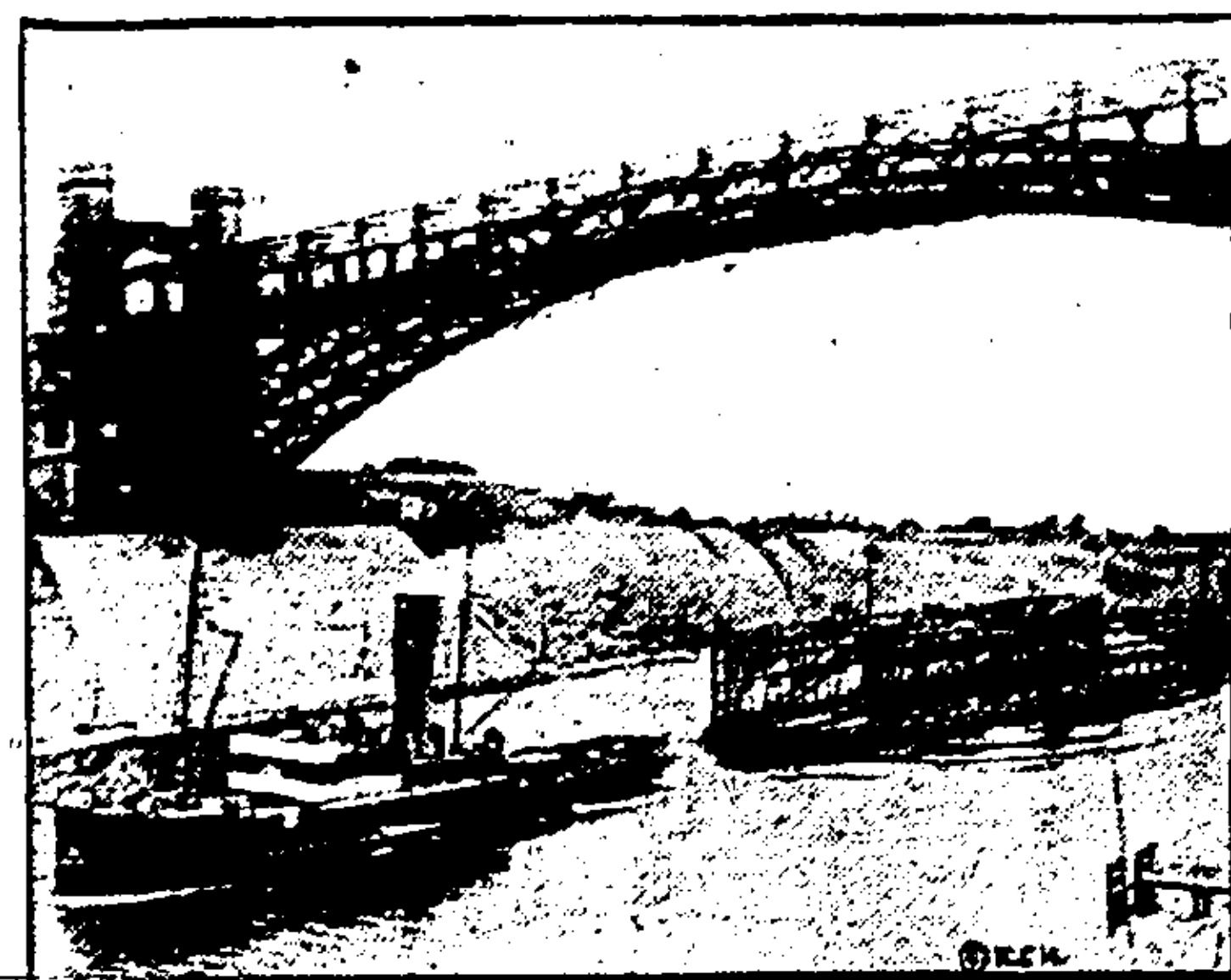
Miss Queenie Thomas, famous cinema star known as the Mary Pickford of the British Isles, is shown here wearing a smart little slink skating outfit. She is one of the many enthusiasts of winter sports at the popular resort of St. Moritz.



An unconventional snapshot of Lord and Lady Fitzalan. Lord Fitzalan was the last Viceroy of Ireland under the old regime.



Recent portrait of His Holiness Pope Pius XI.



This is the last of the German floating docks to be turned over to the Allies. The photograph was taken as it passed through the Kiel Canal.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

A Clothes Chute Is a Handy Thing.

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Empress of Russia	June 1	June 19	June 27
Empress of Asia	June 15	July 3	July 18
Empress of Russia	June 29	July 17	Aug. 1
Empress of Asia	July 13	July 31	Aug. 15
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"Dewey"	22nd May	24th May
"West Prospect"	11th June	13th June

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(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

Sailings from Hongkong:
"KNIGHT TEMPLAR" via Suez Canal ... 30th March.
"CITY OF ORAN" via Suez Canal ... 10th April.
+ Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change with out notice.
For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM BOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. & 10 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m. only)
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. & 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only)
SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. (Sundays at 8 a.m. only)
From Macao daily at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. (Sundays at 5 p.m. only)
Further information may be obtained at the Company's office, Union Building, or from Booking Agents, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son and the American Express Company, Hongkong.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.
FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

Shanghai, Yokohama & Honolulu.

S.S. NANKING S.S. NILE S.S. CHINA

(via Manila) Mar. 15. April 4. at noon.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE & BATAVIA

S.S. GORJISTAN.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to nearly all points for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURRIDGE, GENERAL AGENT

PRINCE'S BUILDING

TELEPHONE, PLANNING DEPT.

No. 1934.

ICE HOUSE STREET.

TEL. PLANNING DEPT. & AGENT.

No. 2161.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Bury Hongkong Club, from Shanghai.

Moricho Chokagaras, from Osaka.

Takeshigeru c/o Dr. Williams 19 Wanchai, from Shanghai.

Thulium, from Peking.

Taiseng Co. Shanghai, from Tientsin.

Hay Chat Tunghing Co. Des Voeux Road, from Yokohama.

Taibing Des Voeux Road West, from Shanghai.

Chunshidway, from Yinkow.

Menglim 15 Connaught Street, from Shanghai.

15917, from Shanghai.

Kubong, from Shanghai.

0310, from Shanghai.

Haplee Eng-senr Street, from Amoy.

Yeeleongwoo, from Shanghai.

Ying c/o Chow 131 Connaught Road, from Shanghai.

T. KANG.

Superintendent

Hongkong, Mar. 9, 1922

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Divote, from Iquitos.

George, from Trivandrum.

Hondesson Knutsford Hotel, from Boston.

C. McGee, from Madras.

Hothenberg Grand Carlton, from Hurvama.

Saenger, from Paris.

Bonita Care Astor, from Bombay.

Walthausen, from Haiphong.

M. E. F. AIREY.

Superintendent

Hongkong, Mar. 9, 1922

LAND AT TSINGTAO.

The proclamation issued by the Japanese Civil Office at Tsingtao, calling upon the people to purchase certain land, has been the subject of much adverse comment in the Chinese Press. This is regarded as a subtle attempt on the part of Japan to convert as much leased land into purchased land as possible before she turns the territory over to China. As there are salt mining and other interests involved the Chinese Press are distrustful of the Japanese, lest they are covertly paying the way to mulcting China of a large sum of money as compensation to bogus owners or interested parties.—N. C. Daily News.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

The Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has instructed the merchants throughout the country to send native products to the Peace Exhibition at Japan as a sign of friendship between the two peoples.

NEW CHINESE CONSULATES.

In compliance with the repeated requests of the Chinese residents in French Indo-China for the establishment of consulates at Haiphong and elsewhere, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed the Chinese Minister to Paris to approach the French government on the matter.

SUPPLIES OF PAPER.

Prosperity now favours the Japanese paper mills after a prolonged depression, says Kotosof. The improvement is due chiefly to the faithful operation during several months of an agreement among the producers to curtail output. To strengthen the market, the agreement will be maintained for some further time.

PRICES OF STEEL.

A Mainichi telegram states that an advance in steel prices in America during the next few weeks appears probable. The producers, says the dispatch, have been selling at several dollars a ton below cost, but the Chicago pig iron producers are already advancing quotations. This is taken as a first move. In the decline in prices last year the Chicago producers were first and now they are the first in the reaction. The same telegram reports that an order for 10,000 tons of sixty-pound rails for the Japanese railways has been received, and another large order has been placed by a Japanese oil company. The chief competitor of America on the Japanese market is Britain, particularly in sheets, and freights are said to favour the British exporter, being \$4 for Britain and \$10 for America. Steel export is now chiefly with Japan.

BLACK TEA.

In view of the setback sustained by the export of green tea to America, which may now be taken as the only green-tea-consuming country in the world outside Asia, the Central Association of Tea-Guilds has been encouraging the production of black tea and for that purpose been subsidising the guilds in Mie-ken, Shizuoka-ken, Kyoto-fu, Hyogo-ken, Fukuoka-ken, etc., in order that they may study the production of black tea. Especially in Mie-ken, the production of machine-made Ceylon tea has been studied by Mr. Noro, an expert of the guild, who has been to Ceylon, and that to some purposes. Meanwhile, Indian tea seeds that were forwarded from India a few years ago and sown at Otsumura, Shizuoka-ken, have grown well. It is intended to distribute freely the young plants or seeds to the tea-producing centres throughout the country for the purpose of further encouraging the cultivation of black tea. But such reports have been published any time these last ten years.

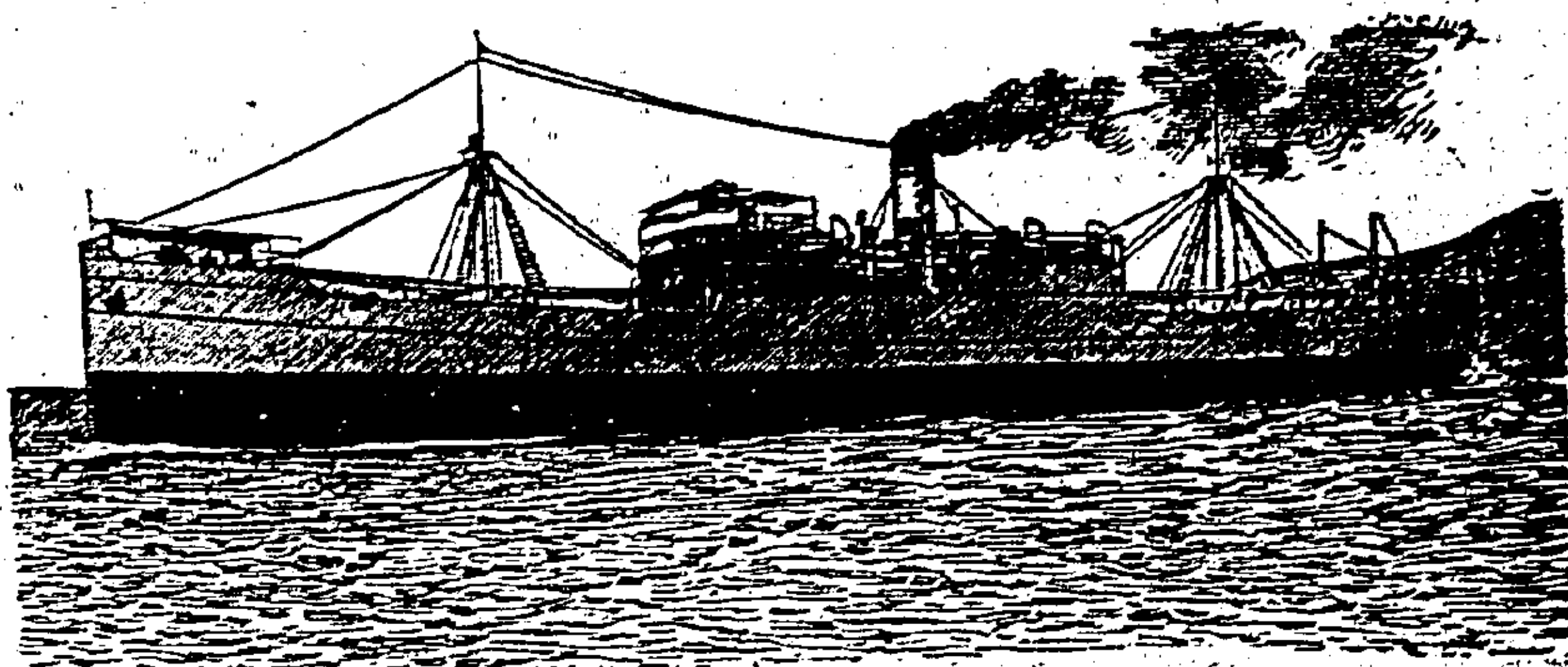
THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.
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S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 ton gross

Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
to the order of the British Government

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.S. M.P.A. KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MACRITIC, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS (UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M. GOVERNMENT.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
DEVANHA	8,000	29th Mar.	M's, London & Antwerp
SICILIA	8,700	31st Mar.	S'pore, Colombo & Bombay
NOVARA	6,900	12th Apr.	M's, London & Antwerp
KALYAN	9,000	26th Apr.	M's, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TAKADA	7,000	24th Mar.	(Singapore, Penang, R'goon via Singapore & Calcutta)
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ARAFURA	6,000	3rd April	(Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne)
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

NOVARA	6,900	16 Mar. noon	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
TORILLA	5,200	16th Mar.	Shanghai & Japan.
ARAFURA	6,000	18th Mar.	Yokohama direct.
SICILIA	8,700	18th Mar.	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passenger's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing. For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc. apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central.

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'hai & Japan ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Oriental & Common Ports in U.S.A. & Canada. KASHIMA MARU (Kobe direct) Saturday, 18th Mar. at 11 a.m. (To be transhipped at Kobe into IYO MARU.)

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c. KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 25th Mar. at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Friday, 31st Mar. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM. DAKAR MARU ... Friday, 14th April.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES. TOYOHARU MARU ... First half of April.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c. TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 23rd Mar. at 11 a.m.

NIEKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th April at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS. MAYEHASHI MARU ... Sunday, 9th April.

NEW YORK via Suez. RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Saturday, 25th March.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo. IWA MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd March.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon. CALCUTTA MARU ... Monday, 27th March.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. NIKKO MARU ... Thursday, 16th Mar. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. YEBOSHI MARU (Omitting Shanghai) Friday, 17th Mar.

SHIOZUKA MARU ... Friday, 17th Mar. at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Samarinda	Java	in port	18th Mar.	Saigon
Tjilatjap	Java	in port	20th Mar.	Batavia
Tjikembang	Java	in port	23rd Mar.	Shanghai
Tjikodas	Japan/S'hai	25th Mar.	28th Mar.	Java via B'ka
Tjikini	Japan	26th Mar.	3rd Apr.	M'sar, S'hai
Tjikilong	Java	30th Mar.	4th Apr.	S'hai, Japan

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjisalak	Java	14th Apr.	16th Apr.	San F'cico
Bintang	Vancouver	21st Apr.	24th Apr.	Java
Saleier	Java	24th Apr.	26th Apr.	M's, S. F.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" Sailing on or about 27th March.
S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" Sailing on or about 17th April.**LLOYD TRIESTINO.**

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "MERANO" Sailing on or about 15th March.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "TRACIA" Sailing on or about 17th March.

S.S. "MERANO" Sailing on or about 28th March.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMONA" Sailing about the end of April.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030

Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Aust. lia.
CHANGSHA	in port	15th Mar. at noon.

These dates cannot be relied on.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machine, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the state-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

Butterfield & Swire.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

City of Calcutta 1st April. Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

City of Simla 25th Mar. M's, L'don, R'dam & H'burg.
City of Calcutta 1st May.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE.

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
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M.V. "GLENAPP" ... 26th March.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
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M.V. GLENADE 20th Mar. GENOA, L'DON, H'BURG, A'WERP.
" GLENTARA 5th Apr. GEN A L'DON, R'DAM, H'BUR.
" GLENARIFE 14th Apr. GENOA, L'DON, R'DAM, H'BURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
BANGKOK via Swatow	Fooshing	Sat. 18th Mar. at 10 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat. 18th Mar. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Namsang	Sat. 18th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Hangsang	Sun. 19th Mar. at 4 light.
TIENHSIN	Cheongshing	Sun. 19th Mar. at noon.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Loksang	Wed. 22nd Mar. at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwaisang	Wed. 22nd Mar. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri. 24th Mar. at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Return from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE: Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passenger and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers, a.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Lushan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENHSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tienhsin calling at Waihaiwai & Chafoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Namsang" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 18th Mar., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD. SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	16th Mar. at noon.
NINGPO	Shansi	16th " at 4 p.m.
TIENHSIN	Kashing	16th " at 4 p.m.
TSINGTAO	Kanchow	16th " at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & N'CHWANG	Changchow	17th " at noon.
SHANGHAI	Hupoh	17th " at noon.
TIENHSIN	Chekiang	17th " at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	Liangchow	17th " at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Kaigan	18th " at noon.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	Kiukiang	18th " at noon.
SHANGHAI	Foohow	19th " at 4 p.m.
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	Yunnan	19th " at noon.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	Laen Samud	20th " at 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	Phan Samud	20th " at 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kweliang	20th " at noon.
SHANGHAI	Husan	20th " at noon.
SHANGHAI	Soochow	21st " at noon.
AMOY, STOW & S'PORE	Linan	22nd " at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	24th " at noon.

These dates cannot be relied on. SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly) taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from S'kok via S'tow.

or Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong March 16, 1922.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns,

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
------------	---------	---------

Haikong... | W. C. Parnore | SAT. 18th Mar. at 4 p.m.

Haikong... | W. Cooper | THURS. 16th Mar. at 9 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

Douglas Lapraik & Co.

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya.

S.S. MACASSAR MARU Sailing on or about 25th Mar.

For Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. HORNEO MARU Sailing on or about 25th Mar.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI.

Manager.

Tel. No. 270.

Second Floor, Prince's Building.

SHIPPING NEWS.

DOLLAR CO. BUYS THE SHANGHAI-BUILT AMERICAN BOATS. The Robert Dollar Company has bought the four U.S. Shipping Board's boats built at Shanghai, viz., the Cathay, Celestial, Mandarin and Oriental. They are expected to go on regular schedules in the trans-Pacific service.

SATZUKI MARU ASHORE. The Japanese, Satzuki Maru (2,100 tons), chartered by the Kailan Mining Administration, went ashore on February 25 about 35 miles NNW. of Shawet-shan Island, in foggy weather. The crew are reported to have left the vessel, which is stated to be breaking up.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER LOST. The Norwegian steamer Guvernoren was totally lost a few weeks ago by stranding off the Falkland Islands. She was built in 1889 as the Runie for the White Star Line. In December 1917, as the Imo, she rammed the munitions-laden Mont Blanc and so brought about the disaster which wrecked Halifax.

MANILA FREIGHTS. Messrs. Warner, Barnes & Co., Ltd., Manila, in their latest report to hand, state:—The S.S. "Jos-fina" has been chartered Saigon, Cebu for a cargo of rice March shipment at 60 cts. Philippine currency, per picul. The S.S. "Macaria" has been chartered for a cargo of cement Hongkong/Manila at P2.00 per cask.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE IN THE WAR.

Latest official figures show that during the period August 1, 1914 to December 31, 1918, 15,629 members of the British mercantile marine lost their lives at sea through enemy action. In addition, 6,331 passengers lost their lives from the same cause. It is interesting to note that the maximum number of ratings in the British mercantile marine during the war was about 198,000, and that the total number employed during the war was about 300,000. Another interesting fact is that the highest number of British merchant vessels in British Government service during the war was 1,181 vessels of more than three and a half million gross tonnage.

PROPOSED EMBARGO ON PURCHASE OF FOREIGN SHIPS.

The frequent purchase of foreign ships of late is, needless to say, a vital blow to the Japanese shipbuilding yards which have but little work. Quite recently, five ships are reported to have been bought by the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, two ships by the Taiyo Kisen Kaisha, and one ship by the Kobe Shipping Trust Company and Mr. Hara respectively. This tendency is not likely to cease soon. There has been an outcry among the shipbuilding yards advocating the restriction of the import of old foreign ships, the advocates standing on "national policy" regarding such an embargo. There are signs of the Marine Affairs Commission, having sought a consideration of the authorities in this respect.

Although it is not clear how the Government thinks of it, it must not be passed over that official marine surveys have been on the alert in examining the imported ships of late. Of the already imported ship, it is even said that some have had to be repaired, in pursuance of the instructions given by the authorities, the repair cost being a new burden equivalent to as much as 70 or 80 per cent. of the purchasing price. Whether or not this newly appearing obstacle in the way of importing foreign vessels will lessen the tendency to purchase old foreign ships is open to some doubt. But at any rate the motives for the purchase of old ships are that those shipowners who perceived that shipping had already touched bottom have seen their way to make shipping pay at the present freights, and thought it profitable to buy especially cheap ships at this opportunity; and as the present freights are far from remunerative in running the high-priced ships bought in wartime, some shipowners have tried, in consultation with the bankers, connected to import extraordinarily cheap foreign ships, as a means of setting off the high capitalisation incurred in buying ships in wartime, and thus to ease through the immediate difficulties.

Considering the high value ascribed to the possession of a mercantile marine as a factor in forming wealth and increasing the national power, it is not surprising that the Japanese Government has been so anxious to acquire a large number of old foreign ships.

